

THE NAPAN

Colebrook
arrison Geo 11 feb 04

Vol. XLIV] No 4 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

Your Dollar goes a long way here.	Men's Cordigan Jackets and Sweaters at reduced prices.	Ladies' Jackets for \$5.00, worth \$8.00 to \$10.00.	Girls' Reefers for \$2.00, worth \$4.00 to 5.00.
Delineator free with a dress purchase here on Saturday.			

A Double Header Sale Now On. A Big Discount Sale, and Double Coupons ALL NEXT WEEK.

It's a crowd bringer—it's a bargain giver—don't miss it.—In three weeks we take stock.—A lot of goods must be moved before that time.—Prices will do it.—New attractions in china.—We have recently made several bargain purchases of seasonable goods to go into this Sale.

DOUBLE COUPONS on all purchrses except Cotton Staples, and

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS OFF THE PRICES.

Big Discount off Dress Goods and Silks,
Big Discount off Linen Goods,
Big Discount off Skirts and Waists,
Big Discount off Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves,
Discount off Tweeds and Tuitings.

Big Discount off Fur Goods.
Big Discount off Jackets and Capes,
Big Discount off Millinery Goods,
Discount off Shirts and Underwear,

Delineators Free Saturday.

To every customer purchasing a full dress pattern on Saturday we will give the Delineator free in addition to the Discount and Coupons. Buy that dress here on Saturday.

Big Cut in Art Blinds.

Lace trimmed, full sizes complete at 39c. each. Cut prices on other lines.
Cuts on Lace Curtains, Tapestry and Chenille Curtains.

Lansdowne Cambrics 10c.

500 yards Lansdowne Cambric Lawns, regular value 12c, 15c, and 17c. in short lengths, 1 yard to 8 yards in the piece for
10c. the Yard.

Mill Ends of Flannellettes.

1000 yards in Mill Ends, plain colors and fancy stripes, saving you from 1c. to 2½c. the yard.

REMNANTS,

REMNANTS,

REMNANTS.

From every department a very small prices. Come and look them over.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO'Y.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO'Y.

CHEAPSIDE,

NAPANEE.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Belleville, Ontario
Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying im-
portant places as book-keepers and short hand
reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric
light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but
books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—
longer time at same rate. Special reduc-
tion to ministers, or to two or more entering
at the same time from same family or place.
Specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an
expert penman, and specialist in shorthand
constant attendance. The teachers in the
library department also assist in the work.
The high character of the College is a
guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship
FREE.

Students may enter at any time.
Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.
Belleville, Ont.

RE-OPENING!

H. B. McCABE wishes to
announce
to the public in general that he has
re-opened his

PAINT SHOP
in Webster & Boyes' Old Stand,
where he will be pleased to greet his
old customers as well as any new ones
who wish any work in his line. All
work done promptly and neatly, such
as TRIMMING, REPAIRING, and
PAINTING.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Consistent with first-class workmanship
A CALL SOLICITED.

FARM FOR SALE.

The east half of the east half of Lot Number
Ten, Third Concession, Township of Rich-
mond, fifty acres more or less. Fifteen acres
woodland. Apply to

H. M. DEROCHE, Solicitor.
Napanee.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—

The farm known as the Thompsons Point
farm, containing about 170 acres. This farm is
situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between
Deseronto and Picton, and would make a
splendid summer resort as the boats call
between eight and ten times a day.
It is principally fenced with red cedar rails.
For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON,
Apolhustown, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your
trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament
of Canada at its next session for an Act to
incorporate a railway Company under the name
of the "Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway
Company," with power to construct, operate
and maintain a railway from a point on Geo-
rgian Bay between Point Severn and Penet-
anguishine, in a south-easterly direction through
the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria,
Peterboro', Hastings, Lennox and Addington,
Frontenac and Lanark, or any of them, to a
point of connection with the Ontario and Que-
bec Railway between Cayuga and Maberly
with such powers as are usually given to Rail-
way companies incorporated by the Parlia-
ment of Canada; and that the said works be
declared to be for the general advantage of
Canada.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Cayuga, 1st December, 1904.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution
issued out of the Seventh Division Court
of the County of Lennox and Addington, and to
me directed and delivered at the suit of
Thomas Evans and against the lands of Mrs.
Mary A. McMullen, I have seized and taken
into execution all the estate, right, title, in-
terest and equity of redemption of the said Mary
A. McMullen, of in and to all and singular
those certain parcels or tracts of land and
premises, situate, lying and being in the Town-
ship of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and
Addington, and being composed of "that part
of lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of the said
Township of Sheffield lying east of White
Lake, also that part of the south half of lot No.
7, in the 3rd concession of the Township of
Sheffield aforesaid, lying east of White Lake.
All of which I will offer for sale at my office
in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee,
on SATURDAY, THE 25th DAY OF MARCH
1905.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,
Sheriff Co. Lennox and Addington.
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, Dec. 21st, 1904.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Napanee
Horticultural Society will be held in the
Council Chamber, Napanee, on

WEDNESDAY,
11th DAY OF JANUARY,
1905,

at half past seven o'clock in the evening.
W. S. HERRINGTON, J. E. HERRING,
President. Sec'y.-Treas.

STRAY LAMBS—STRAYED TO THE
premises of R. Hawkins, lot 4, 5th con-
cession, three Lambs. Owner may have same
by calling for them and paying expenses.
2-d R. HAWKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
George A. Caton is not in the employ of
the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Com-
pany, and is not authorized to receive any
premiums or transact business of any nature
whatever for or on behalf of said Company.
B. HAL BROWN,
General Manager.

LIQUOR LICENSE NOTICE.

An application has been received asking for
the transfer of the Tavern License for the
Erice House, in the Town of Napanee, now
held by Mylo Bros. to Harry Mowers, late of
Manitoba, A meeting of the License Com-
missioners for the License District of Lennox
will be held at the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq.,
in the Town of Napanee, on SATURDAY,
THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, INST., at
the hour of two o'clock, for the purpose of con-
sidering the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
Napanee, Dec. 22nd, 1904. License Inspector.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE
FARM PROPERTY, at the law office of
Herrington, Warner & Grange, in the town of
Napanee, on SATURDAY JAN. 21st 1905 at 2
o'clock p.m. Under and by virtue of power of
sale contained in a certain mortgage which will
be produced at the time of sale, there will be
offered for sale by public Auction at the above
place and time the following real estate.
All and singular that certain parcel or tract
of land and premises situate, lying and being
composed of the West half of lot number 43 in
the 3rd concession of the Township of Ernest-
town in the County of Lennox and Addington
containing 100 acres be the same more or less.
(This property is situated about 1.2 mile from
the village of Odessa.)

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent of purchase
money cash, balance in 30 days. For further
particulars and conditions of sale apply to
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Vendors Solicitors, Napanee Ont.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the James Bay Railway Company will
apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next
Session, for an Act authorizing the Company
to change its name and empowering it to lease,
purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the
Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rail-
way Company and to amalgamate with that
Company; also to extend and define the
powers of the Company with respect to the
issue of bonds, debentures and other securities
and for power to construct the lines of railway
below mentioned; also empowering the Com-
pany to lease to the Canadian Northern Rail-
way Company its lines or leased lines or any of
them and to give that Company running
powers thereover.

The lines referred to are the following:—
(1) From a point on the Company's line south
of Lake Muskoka thence easterly to Montreal
passing through or near Ottawa with branches
to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(2) From a point on or near the French River
thence easterly to Montreal passing through or
near Ottawa with branches to Ottawa and
Hawkesbury.

(3) From a point on the Company's line at or
near Sudbury thence westerly and south of
Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian
Northern Railway West of Port Arthur, pass-
ing through or near Port Arthur or with a
branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Solicitor for Applicant.
Dated December 8th, 1904.

A most enjoyable assembly was held in
the Oddfellows' club room Wednesday
evening. It was given by the members of
the O.M.B.A. and a very pleasant evening
was the result.

The annual meeting of the Lennox
Agricultural Society takes place in the
town hall on Wednesday, January 18th,
at 2 p.m.

Evaporated peaches, apricots, nectarines,
figs, and prunes all fresh at
GREY LION GROCERY.

FROM JAN. 3rd

You may spend a most profitable time in the
new school—The

*Frontenac
Business College*

Collegiate Building, Barrie and Clergy Streets,
KINGSTON, ONT.

Everything bright, clean and up-to-date.
The much course—the basis of good results.
Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President. Principal.

ANNUAL MEETING!

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox
Agricultural Society will be
held in the

Town Hall, Napanee,

—ON—

Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1905

AT 2 P. M.

E. MING, Sec'y.

Election Expenses

—OF—

HIRAM KEECH

A candidate for the House of Commons,
for the Electoral District of Lennox and
Addington at the Election held on Nov.
3rd 1904.

Rent of Halls.....	\$38 00
Livery.....	107 25
Printing and advertising.....	67 00
Rent of Committee rooms.....	5 50
Supplies.....	16 00
Rent of Furniture.....	5 00
Personal expenses of candidate....	193 00
	<hr/> 431 75

GEO. WOODS, Financial Agent.

Dated at Tamworth this 26th day of Dec,
1904.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the
Council Chambers, in the Court House,
Napanee, on

Tuesday, 24th Jan., 1905.

at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the
undersigned not later than Wednesday, 25th
January in order that they may receive con-
sideration.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated 3rd. January, 1905.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first
class up to date work. We want your
custom and will do your work to please you
The Plaza. A. WILLIS.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1905

Municipal Elections.

More than usual interest was taken in the Municipal elections Monday. The fight for the Mayor's chair, between Councillors Lowry and Waller, might have been the cause of it, or it might have been caused by the new aspirants for municipal honors. The weather was quite mild and in consequence the candidates were not hindered in their work in getting out the vote.

The struggle for the position of Chief Magistrate for the town of Napanee for 1905 was warmly contested and resulted in a victory for Mr. Lowry by a majority of 72 votes, a very comfortable majority indeed.

In the race for Councillor Mr. Amos Kimmerly has the proud distinction of heading the polls, at the first try for municipal honors. Councillor Kimmerly is a successful business man, and there is no question but that the welfare of the town will be safe in his hands, and we predict for him a successful career in municipal matters.

Councillor Graham's attitude at the council board during the past year evidently met with the approval of the ratepayers, he having received the second largest number of votes. It was a close race between him and Councillor Kimmerly as to who would head the polls.

T. W. Simpson was next in the race with only 11 vote separating him and W. J. Normile. The above two gentlemen will no doubt make excellent councillors.

Councillors Meng and Williams were again returned by a vote to a seat at the 1905 council board.

As there were eight candidates in the field two of them had to be left at home, and Messrs. A. E. Paul and Wm. Ferguson were the unfortunate ones. To them we would say "if at first you don't succeed try again."

The following gentlemen will compose the 1905 council:

Mayor—

JOHN LOWRY, Gentleman.

Councillors—

A. S. KIMMERLY, Merchant.

C. A. GRAHAM, Merchant.

T. W. SIMPSON, Physician.

W. J. NORMILE, Merchant.

H. MENG, Manufacturer.

G. H. WILLIAMS, Liveryman.

The following is the vote:

	W.	No 1	No 2	No 1	No 2	—	E. W.	Total
FOR MAYOR								
LOWRY	56	76	75	61	72		340	
Waller	46	63	68	55	36		268	
Majority for Lowry							72	
FOR COUNCILLORS								
KIMMERLY	68	82	98	68	56		362	
GRAHAM	66	83	102	58	54		363	
SIMPSON	58	92	93	70	58		352	
NORMILE	52	80	71	73	65		351	
MENG	50	87	76	70	67		350	
WILLIAMS	52	76	62	76	70		336	
Paul	37	63	57	49	40		246	
Ferguson	25	37	63	22	29		176	

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WEST WARD

	No 1	No 2	Total
VANDUSEN	73	76	149
Ashley	39	67	106

ELECTION POEM.

Forward the pure Brigade!
Was there a man dismay'd?
Only the candidate knew
Some one had blundered:
His not to make reply,
His not to reason why,
His but to wink his eye,
When out of the clear blue sky
Dropped the five hundred.
Voters to right of him,
Voters to left of him,
Voters in front of him
Volley'd and thunder'd;
On his pious mission bent,
Into the campaign he went,
But never spent a cent
Of that five hundred.
When can his glory fade?
Oh! the pure fight he made!
All the world wondered.
Safely under his bunk
In the old leather trunk
Slept the five hundred.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM SUMMARIZED

Education.

That the school system of the Province in all its departments should have in view those practical courses of study which especially fit the youth of Ontario for agricultural and industrial pursuits, and that the Provincial university should receive the general support of the Legislature.

That the Agricultural Department should continue the educational work of the agricultural College, Farmer's Institutes, dairy schools, good roads associations and other similar associations with undiminished zeal and efficiency.

Purity of Elections.

That every form of bribery and fraudulent schemes to defeat the honest purpose of the electorate are contrary to the spirit and traditions of the Liberal party.

That the sanctity of the ballot box should be protected and all offences against the election act punished.

That every riding should conduct its organization without outside interference or assistance.

Railway Assessments and Taxation.

That railway corporations should contribute to municipal taxation in the same proportion as other private property.

Extension of Government Railway.

That the Government Railway from North Bay, should be extended to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and if practicable to James Bay, and that town sites on the Government railway and Grand Trunk Pacific should be sold for the Province.

Timbers and Minerals for the Settlers.

That all settlers on agricultural lands in the unorganized districts be allowed the use of every description of timber on such lands, pine alone excepted.

That minerals on such lands should not be reserved, but should be the property of the patentee, and that prospectors should be dealt with liberally.

Provincial Charters.

That companies of a local or Provincial character should not be removed from Provincial control on the declaration that they are for "the general advantage of Canada."

Pine and Pulp Wood Lands.

That only the matured timber on pine lands should hereafter be sold, with a view to the preservation of the forests as a source of revenue or all time to come, and that pulp concessions and water powers north of the height of land should be sold at public auction.

Provincial Commission for Protection to Municipalities.

THE BEST.....

OYSTERS

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mr. Ross Peters, of Wilton, was in town last Saturday.

Miss Georgie and Miss Belvah Warner, of Colebrooke were in Napanee Saturday.

Mr. Wellington Babcock, of Wilton, was in town last Friday.

Mr. Harold Cowan left for Toronto Tuesday.

Mrs. Dr. Eakins, and Gray, with her son Warner, left for Toronto Monday evening.

Warner Eakins, of Toronto, spent New Year with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Earl Lake, of Napanee, left for Toronto Monday.

Miss Nora Lake, of Napanee, left for Niagara Falls Monday.

Dr. E. Vanalstine, of Chicago, Dentist, returned to Chicago Tuesday after spending the holidays in town.

Mr. Fred Lapum, of Napanee, spent New Year with his brother, Hartley Lapum Montreal.

Miss Pearl Perry, of Napanee, left for Ottawa Tuesday to visit friends.

Miss Mabel Mills has been appointed collector for the York County Loan and Savings Company, in place of Miss Della Wales, who lately resigned the position.

Mr. Herb Ashley, of Winnipeg, is home on a visit to his parents Dr. and Mrs. Ashley. He has been absent about four years.

Mrs. H. L. Vandevoort and baby returned last week from a three weeks visit with Rev. and Mrs. C. O. Johnston, Toronto.

Miss Lula O. McKim leaves next week for Elm Creek, Manitoba, where she has secured a school for the year 1905.

Mrs. J. J. Perry is in Toronto this week on a business trip.

Mr. Wm. O. Lochead, of Ottawa, is spending the holidays with his parents at Centreville. He was visiting friends in

CURLING.

Monday, January 2nd.

Smith	Johnson
Vanalstine	Moore
Croskery	Edwards
Ham—skip 24	Hill—skip 2
Hawley	Templeton
Maybee, W.	Emsley
Madill	Hall
Maybee C.—skip 9	Boyes—skip 16

Tuesday, January 3rd.

Croskery	Bouchier
Cleall	Chalmers
Grange	Templeton
Bustin—skip 3	Robinson—skip 22
Checkley	McLeod
Follard	Boyes, F.
Alexander	Hardy
Symington—skip 5	Bellhouse—skip 12

Wednesday January 4th.

Johnston	Henwood
Fraser	Rose
Reid	Taylor
Smith—skip 12	Leonard—skip 16

The result between the rinks of Messrs G. Bustin, and D. Hill, was a victory for Mr. Bustin by a score of 16-10.

Liptons Teas, Salads and Blue Ribbon in pkgs. Try our 25 and 40s bulk teas. The best in town at

GREY LION GROCERY.

Mr. Stephen Gibson is the returning officer for Lennox in the coming Provincial election; and Sheriff Hawley is returning officer for Addington.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—At Deseronto, on Monday, December 12th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Jackson, a son.

DOXTATOR—On Tyendinaga Reserve, on Christmas, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Doxtator, a son.

AIKINS—At Deseronto, on Saturday, December 17th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aikins, a son.

LINDSAY—At Deseronto, on Thursday, December 22nd, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WEST WARD

	No 1	No 2	Total
VANDUSEN	73	76	149
Ashley	39	67	106

Majority for Vandusen 43

CENTRE WARD.

	No 1	No 2	Total
COWAN	96	56	152
Wilson	62	58	120

Majority for Cowan 32

ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

Village of Bath.

Reeve, H. S. Northmore, M.D. Acol.
Councillors—Henry Hudson, George
Davy, A. Norval Robinson, James Shibley.
Public School Trustees—John Forrester,
Wm. Hall, and D. Robinson.

North Fredericksburg

Reeve—Jos. Hicks.
Councillors—Fred Spence, Thos. Mc-
Wain, Chas. Hambly, Wellington Loyst.

Township of Ernestown.

Reeve—B. G. Hamm.
Councillors—(Acol.) I. F. Alysorth,
S. D. Gallagher, R. J. Brethlen, W. R.
Purdy.

STRATHCONA.

Mrs. John Madden has been seriously ill,
but is improving.

Mrs. John Pybus returned from Kings-
ton Hospital, Saturday, but very little
improved.

Harry Granger's little son is very sick.
At the school meeting J. Bowyer was
re-elected trustee.

J. Winters spent Christmas at his
father's at Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hawley took their
Christmas dinner at Alfred Knight's
Napanee.

Word has received from Mrs. Rook that
she reached her daughter's home safely in
Manitoba.

The Misses Mary and Margaret McNeill,
of Deseronto have been visiting friends in
Camden during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Asselstine gave a party
last week.

James McGuire had the misfortune to
lose a cow from the effect of slipping on
ice.

Wood fuel is very high in price in this
section.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rook spent Christmas
at B. Koses'.

Miss Webster and J. Shorey have been
engaged to teach here the coming year.

Mrs. Brown who came from the Soo
some weeks ago very ill is some better.

James Thompson died at his residence,
Asselstine's, Ernestown, on Christmas day
of paralysis. Deceased had been ailing
since last spring, when he had a light stroke.

He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland,
coming to Canada with his parents when a
mere child, his father purchased the farm
where he spent his life. During the
United States rebellion he served in a New
York regiment. He was a prisoner in
Andersonville, that awful place of starva-
tion, death and suffering, and he and his
fellow prisoners were released by Sherman
on that famous march from Atlanta to the
sea. His sojourn in camp Sumter, as
Andersonville was sometimes called,
shattered his health. At the time of his
death and for several years previous he
drew a pension. Mr. Thompson was one
of those gentle kindly souls, who would not
harm or injure the lowliest of God's
creatures. He was a loving husband, kind
father and good neighbor. Deceased was
seventy four years of age. He leaves
besides his wife, who was Miss Charlotte
French, three daughters, Mrs. J. T. McCoy,
of Peterboro; Mrs. Damon Snider and
Mrs. Young of Ernestown; one son,
Donald, who resides on the homestead.
The funeral took place at the Union church
on December 27th. Mrs. Lott of Strath-
cona, is a sister.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Plummer*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

That only the matured timber on pine
lands should hereafter be sold, with a view to
the preservation of the forests as a source
of revenue or all time to come, and that
pulp concessions and water powers north of
the height of land should be sold at public
auction.

Provincial Commission for Protection
to Municipalities.

That a Commission having authority to
deal with the bonding powers of companies
concerned in the operation of public utili-
ties and the application of municipalities
in consolidating debenture debts and other
matters of a similar character, would be a
source of great protection to the public.

The Labor Question.

That the various branches of the public
service affecting public labor, such as the
Bureau of Labor and factory inspection,
should be consolidated, and legislation, if
possible, be obtained to avoid strikes and
to prevent unskilled alien and prison labor
from interfering with the opportunities of
the working classes.

Minister of Colonization and Labor.

That a Minister of Colonization and
Labor be appointed for the settlement of
New Ontario and for promoting immigra-
tion of a suitable character into the older
parts of the Province.

Temperance Reform.

That steps should be taken to reduce the
consumption of intoxicating liquors, to
prevent the sale of liquors on Sundays and
during prohibited hours, and to secure the
most vigorous enforcement of the license
laws, to encourage and make effective the
adoption of the local option provisions of
the license act, and such other changes as
are more fully set forth in the finding of
the Convention.

Public Utilities.

That the greatest facilities should be af-
forded municipalities to obtain the owner-
ship of all franchises of a public character
affecting the use of water, light or trans-
portation within the municipality.

Prescriptions

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

WHO CUT THE DOG IN TWO.

"Ratepayer" writing in the Beaver in
their issue of December 16th, apparently
has just recovered from a rude shock,
caused by the publication in this paper
some months ago of the report secured by
the council in reference to the electric
light plant. He commences his grievance
with "Quite interesting to lovers of fiction,
and important to the ratepayers of the
town is the report on the Electric Light
and Waterworks in Napanee, published in
the Express of August 26th last, the
material for which seems to have been
furnished by our local experts and the
compiling by a gentleman in Montreal who
describes himself as a man familiar with
every piece of machinery both electrical
and mechanical."

In answer to "Ratepayer" concerning
the above we would not like to vouch as to
how interesting the report would be to
lovers of fiction, but we feel satisfied that
it was a matter of great importance to the
ratepayers of the town, especially as it
involved the spending of their money. As
to the ability of the local experts and the
gentleman from Montreal who compiled
the report, we will let those interested
judge for themselves.

The question which seems to puzzle
"Ratepayer" most is why the waterworks
part of the report was not published.
There was no secret about it, and there
were no restrictions placed upon its publi-
cation. When we asked for a copy of the
report, it was not refused but several of
the councillors thought it best not to
publish it. The reasons were, that as the
report was highly favorable to the Water-
works Company, and as a good invest-
ment for the town, it was thought best to
withhold the facts, it being considered in
the best interest of the town.

Ratepayers reference to restrictions by
the waterworks Company, dangerous
ground, and snake tricks, does not need
any answer. We hope the above will
answer his command, "I want to know
who cut the dog in two."

Miss Lula O. McKim leaves next week
for Elm Creek, Manitoba, where she has
secured a school for the year 1905.

Mrs. J. J. Perry is in Toronto this week
on a business trip.

Mr. Wm. O. Lochead, of Ottawa, is
spending the holidays with his parents at
Centerville. He was visiting friends in
Napanee on Monday.

Mr. Rupert Wheeler, of Picton, visited
friends in town Sunday and Monday.

John Wilson, Esq., Jas. Wilson, wife
and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hulet
spent New Year's and Monday at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Hudgins, Selby.

Mr. Geo. Gibbard is spending a week
with friends at Winchester and Ottawa.

Mrs. Brough, who has been the guest of
Mrs. John Carson, returned to her home
in Belleville last week.

Miss Belle Pollard left Saturday last to
spend the winter in Boston and other
points in the eastern states.

Misses Janet and Maggie Templeton
leave on Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. J.
E. VanEvery, Owen Sound.

Mr. J. A. Close, Chambers, is at present
very ill and slight hopes are entertained of
his recovery.

Messrs. Wm. Fennick, and James
Dunsmith, St. Mary's, spent New Year's
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas Fennick.

Mrs. Scott, of Toronto, is the guest of
Mrs. Irvine Parks.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, Montreal, was calling
on friends in Napanee on Thursday.

Mr. J. L. Miller, Switzerville, was a
caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fralick spent a few
days last week in Kingston and Canan-
oque.

Mr. Coleman, representative of the
Gibbard Co. is in town this week.

Mrs. Maude Hurst, Toronto spent a few
days this week the guest of her father,
Mr. H. Meng.

YARKER.

The annual Sunday School Xmas Tree
and Tea held under the auspices of the
Ladies of St. Anthony's Church, Yarker,
was a great success, well sustaining the
record made in past years. A splendid
tea was served in good style by the Ladies
and thoroughly enjoyed by the large num-
ber of adults and children who partook.
After tea a good programme was rendered
by the children, Mr. B. S. O'Loughlin
making a splendid chairman. A pleasant
little dance brought the evening all too
soon to a close. Everyone present voted
the Xmas tree and tea a success.

A splendid Kelsey furnace has been
placed in St. Anthony's church which will
heat the church the coldest day in winter.
The Committee appointed to select the
furnace was a competent and strong one
and they have acted promptly and well in
the matter.

DOXTATOR—On Tyendinaga Reserve, on
Christmas, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
Doxtator, a son.

AKINS—At Deseronto, on Saturday,
December 17th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs.
Edward Aikins, a son.

LINDSAY—At Deseronto, on Thursday,
December 22nd, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs.
Edward Lindsay, a son.

MARRIAGES.

VAN DYCK—FARRAND—On Wednesday,
Dec 21st, 1904, by Rev. J. Wiggins at the
home of the bride's father, Whitinsville
Mass. Mr. John C. Van Dyck of Conway
to Miss Sara E. Farrand,

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—At Enterprise, on Mon-
day December 12th, 1904, Mrs. Catharine
Fitzgerald, aged 90 years.

KENNEDY—At Enterprise, on Saturday,
December 17th, 1904, Patrick Kennedy.

BLOOM—At Deseronto, on Sunday, Dec.
25th, 1904, Albert Edward, son of Mr. and
Mrs. William Bloom, aged 3 years and 6
months.

GIBSON—At Morven on Sunday, Jan. 1st
1905, Mrs. Robert Gibson, aged sixty-four
years and 19 months.

Coal oil, American 25c gal, Canadian 20c
gal kept in clean tanks. 1 and 5 gal, coal
oil cans sold cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.



SLOW SIGHT

Naturally bright children with
irregular vision often appear
stupid and inattentive—not re-
cognizing words quickly. This
defect we remedy with glasses.
Do not deprive your child of
best possible vision.

H. E. SMITH,
Smith's Jewellery Store.

New Year's Resolution.

Deal with the Reliable
and up-to-date
Shoe Firm

For Fine Footwear

Rubbers and Travelling Goods.

If you do you will have happiness and prosperity.

Anybody can stand in slippery places with Never-Slip-Ice-Creepers.

WILSON & BRO.,



WEALTH IN SHIPWRECKS

DIVER WHO EARNED \$25,000 IN ONE DIVE.

Ten Per Cent. on \$250,000 Taken From the Wreck of the Steamer Rio Janeiro.

The most remarkable of the few human fishes in the world, called deep-sea divers, is Hal Lepton, of San Francisco. He has dived for a living in nearly all the different deep waters of this planet. His specialty of late years has been "salving"; that is, recovering treasure from sunken ships. He gets a commission on whatever he brings to the surface. It was he who earned \$25,000 in a single dive to the sunken steamer Rio Janeiro, which went down off San Francisco with all aboard, including \$2,000,000 in gold from the Klondike. His story as he told it to the writer was amazing.

"Yes, there's something uncanny to the layman in the work of a submarine diver," he said, speaking as the educated man he is. "Our duties of probing the mysteries of sunken ships, rescuing property, and establishing the identity of the dead seem to have a mysterious attraction for those not of our profession."

"I have not always been a salver. I have scraped incrustations from ship bottoms to increase the speed of the vessels; I have worked in land tunnels; I have dived in flooded mines; I have even been an ordinary pearl diver. But, of course, we deep-sea divers regard ourselves as in a class much higher than that of those who work in rivers or along a coast. Our pay, too, is much higher."

"In northern waters the bottom of the sea is monotonous in appearance but in tropical waters it is very beautiful. On West Indian sea-beds I have worked amid forests of exquisite seaweed, where there were bright-colored fish inquisitively examining me. There were also sea-flowers, palms, shells, corals, and sponges, all making a scene pleasing to the eye."

"Of course, our calling is extra hazardous. No life insurance company will insure us. So the marine insurance companies issue special policies on our lives to provide for our widows."

"But you don't need insurance yourself so badly just now," I remarked. "for you haven't spent that \$25,000 you earned in that one dive the other day, have you?"

"No; I have the sum intact in the bank. But I'll tell you of that in a minute. First I want to tell you of some of the dangers of the profession. In some latitudes, for example, there are sharks. I remember once a school of man-eaters arrived on the scene while I was on the bottom, in Cuban waters. My dilemma was whether to stay below or come to the surface. If I stayed below the sharks might snap my air-hose. If I came up I might get killed, or at least wounded. I remained perfectly quiet, however, choosing to risk the snapping of the air-hose. My choice was a good one, for after a while the sharks went away."

"That air-hose is our very life. Once I had a narrow escape while putting copper plates on the bottom of a steamer which lay in tide-water. After I had passed beneath the bottom of the ship the tide changed and the vessel sank to the bed, shutting off the air by pressing against my hose. The ship rose almost instantly, but for a moment I was in deadly peril. Several weeks' illness and partial deafness followed that experience."

"When I first began deep-sea diving I used to receive the most awful shocks by coming in contact with dead bodies. But even to this horror I became inured. As a rule the bodies I find in ships are floating

PLOT REVEALED.

Prisoner Invents Machine for the Destruction of Ships.

A plot to blow up steamships, for the sake of recovering insurance moneys, conceived in a cell at Dartmoor prison and carried out in a suburb of Liverpool after the inventor's release, was revealed to the world at the Liverpool assizes a few days ago. A man named William Jago was the accused. Many bold adventures and audacious crimes had previously been crowded into his life. Besides having served a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for forgery, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having robbed the mails while acting as chief officer on board an Atlantic liner.

A short, thick-set, bearded man, with a clever face, Jago, who has been a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve and a master of many ships, made a clever defence.

The allegation was that, having insured a wooden packing case for £400, he filled it with inflammable assortment of fire-lighters, charcoal, paper, and clothing saturated with creosote oil and sprinkled over with a mixture of sulphur and nitre. In this he placed an india-rubber tubing containing sulphuric acid and nitre, which gradually ate its way through the rubber and came in contact with a glass tube containing chlorate of potash. This caused an explosion and set fire to the box in the ship's hold when three days out on the voyage from Liverpool to Hamburg. The fire was put out at sea, and the box, the contents of which were only partly destroyed, was analyzed.

Jago's alternative theory was ingenious. It was that when ruminating in his cell in Dartmoor Jail the idea of a non-deviating ship's compass occurred to him, and he evolved a new patent which, on coming out of prison, he began to develop. He took a small house at Egremont and lived there alone, finding work as a laborer under the district council, and making, in his spare time, a number of chemical experiments. He produced letters from foreign legations to show that he had been in correspondence over some patent, and said he had been advised not to sell the compass for £1,000. Among other things he had discovered how to preserve milk in fluids by means of charcoal, and called a clerical gentleman to prove that he tasted the preservative.

He determined to take his compass, of which he had now made a working model, to New York, but as, owing to his record, it would be difficult to book a passage from Liverpool, he determined to go via Hamburg, and was sending his packing case on ahead. He placed the working model inside, and threw in the charcoal and the nitre and sulphur simply because they would come in useful for the experiments in America.

As he failed to account for the absence of any tangible sign of mechanism in the box, however, the jury concluded that the much-vaunted working model devised in prison for improving navigation was nothing less than a diabolical instrument of destruction.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, who characterized insurance frauds as the worst kind of frauds because they involved the loss of property and often of life, said that the best service the prisoner could render was to act as a finger-post to warn others. He sentenced him to fifteen years' penal servitude.

CHARITY ON THE CHEAP.

One of those toil-hardened, true-hearted chaps often read of in romances made his appearance in a street in Liverpool, England, the other day, and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four old men standing about

FEEDING RUSSIAN ARMY

680,000 MEN AT END OF SINGLE TRACK LINE.

The Japanese Have Many Inlets For Provisions to Feed 400,000 Troops.

A great deal has been said of late regarding the immense army with which Gen. Kouropatkin is to overwhelm the Mikado's forces in Manchuria in the Spring. One is told of the 500,000 men around Mukden and Harbin awaiting the word to move, and now with the mobilization from seven districts in Russia proper, just announced, the total force for the Spring campaign is placed at 680,000 men. But the Czar proposes and God disposes. In the last analysis it is its subsistence which must determine the size of the army. In the Napoleonic wars the Germans found that only so many thousand men could subsist upon so many square miles of land, and their generals had to divide their armies to feed them, which enabled the great Frenchman to crush them in detail. In these days of railroads transportation of subsistence supplies is the problem which controls the size of armies. Can Kouropatkin subsist 680,000 men by means of a single-track railroad? Already he complains that he cannot feed the 500,000 or 400,000 men actually under his control. On paper the Siberian road could transport 4,000 troops a day, but as a fact the number was only 400 a day, according to expert observers. All supplies must come from Russia in Europe. Even coal must be brought from a distance since the Japanese captured the Yantai coal mines.

EXHAUSTED THE LAND.

It is generally conceded that the Russians have exhausted the food resources of the section of Manchuria in which they are, and so the transportation problem must be solved. The feeding and supplies of the present force, it is estimated, require 150 tons a day; in the Spring double that amount will be required, or 800 tons a day, and there can be no help over the short Manchurian road, since Vladivostok can safely be reached only by occasional blockade runners. Thus, the Russians must feed and supply 680,000 men over a single-track road 4,000 miles long. What matters the illimitable resources in men of the Russian empire when the force at the point of impact cannot adequately be maintained?

JAPS' ADVANTAGES.

On the other hand, the Japanese, Port Arthur having been reduced and 60,000 veterans released, will have more than 400,000 men facing the Russians near Mukden in the Spring. It is calculated that 300 tons a day would feed and supply the great force, or, say, two-thirds of what would be required for the Czar's army. But in order to do this Japan has not only a railroad from Fusan in southern Korea and Chemulpo practically to the Yalu River, but by spring this road will be completed as far as Liao Yang. Then there is the railroad from the great depot of Port Dalny running to Mukden, which has been re-gauged to fit American-built locomotives. Besides, there is the railroad from Yinkow, which is being pushed, while a great quantity of supplies from Chinese sources can be obtained over the Siningting Railroad, a town nearly abreast of Mukden on Chinese territory. Add to these land routes the junk service on the numerous navigable rivers and the sea routes from the various seaports in Japan to Fusan, Chemulpo, the Yalu River, Yinkow, Port Dalny, and half a dozen other ports, and the ease with which the Mikado's army can be subsisted is demonstrated beyond cavil. Thus a nation of 40,000,000 people can place at the point of impact a larger army and subsist it than can the Czar of all Russias with a total

SOME COSTLY FRUITS.

Zanzibar Apples at Ten Dollars Each Bite.

It will interest a great many people to know that in some of the very expensive restaurants in New York and other big cities fabulous prices are charged for some kinds of fruit. In fact, you can order a special dessert in some places that will cost anywhere from \$25 to \$50. These desserts will consist principally of fruit dainties, to provide which the greater part of the world has been ransacked. There are peculiar apples from Zanzibar, looking rather like turnips; pears in appearance strongly resembling oranges from Northern Africa; grapes from English hot-houses; and Australia will most likely be represented by the Eiffel Tower pineapple.

Of all fruits Zanzibar apples are perhaps the rarest. Dozens of trees together only bear a few of these apples, and the time for picking them has to be carefully selected. must be gathered just a month before they would ripen, otherwise they will very quickly spoil.

These Zanzibar apples have reached the enormous price of \$100 each. They are not large, probably containing about ten bites at \$10 a bite. The apples have to be specially ordered, for no caterer would ever dream of keeping them in stock.

Custard apples are another expensive luxury. They can be purchased at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 each, according to quality, and, according to those whose judgment in such matters is considered to be absolutely correct, must be eaten with pepper and salt. Two of the most fashionable fruits in the winter months are Muscat grapes and strawberries, and until the end of January the latter are beyond the reach of moderate means.

A BROKEN NECK CURE

MAN WHO SMASHED TWO VERTEBRÆ IS WELL.

Lay for Weeks With Head Unmovable, Held by Special Devices.

Science, which wrought a miracle for him, and determination, which aided science, caused Walter B. Duryea, son of the late millionaire starch manufacturer, of New York, to spend the happiest Christmas of his life.

It has just been announced that the young man, for whose life surgeons battled incessantly after he had broken his neck, had entirely recovered, and therefore became a human monument to surgical skill and courage.

Despite the brilliancy of the operation performed on Duryea, it had always been believed that some affection would remain with him during life if he survived even a few years. It was thought his life would be without much pleasure. But his friends say that, although he must be deprived of the pleasures of the athlete, which he loved and which indirectly caused the breaking of two spinal vertebrae, the young man is in the full enjoyment of health, and the fortune left him by his father—for which fortune he was compelled to battle in the courts while it was being determined whether he would recover or not. He won not only the fortune but his old-time health.

DURYEA'S STRANGE CASE.

The story of Duryea's progress is remarkable. In 1899, while swimming with companions at the Casino Pier, Oyster Bay, N.J., he dived off and struck an obstruction a few feet beneath the surface of the water. He became unconscious, and was barely rescued from drowning. The physician who was called, realizing that Duryea's neck had been broken, and that complete paralysis would ensue if the best surgical aid were not obtained immediately, had the

stantly, but for a moment I was in deadly peril. Several weeks' illness and partial deafness followed that experience.

"When I first began deep-sea diving I used to receive the most awful shocks by coming in contact with dead bodies. But even to this horror I became inured. As a rule the bodies I find in ships are floating against the ceiling—not sitting or lying prone on the floor, as one would suppose.

"Now as to salving. Cargoes are salvaged when the sunken ships are abandoned. There is much known sunken treasure which cannot be recovered by divers, because it lies at too great a depth. There's the steamer Oregon, wrecked in 1884, with \$1,000,000 in gold; and the Erie, burned to the water's edge in 1893—where she sank, off Florida, there lies a fortune in gold on the sea-bed. The marine insurance companies offer us big commissions to dive for those two deposits of treasure, but they lie too deep. Our average safe depth is 150 feet, but I have worked at 204 feet.

"The Rio Janeiro, from which I made my big haul the other day, lies at about 170 feet, and some five miles off shore. There's more gold there still, but after a dive like that of the other day I have to take at least a week's rest. I earned that money in exactly ten minutes, and this is how.

"At the depth the steamer lies in I cannot safely stay below more than ten minutes, so when I went down I knew that I had to hustle. The first dive brought me nothing. I hadn't time to locate the gold. The second dive I located the gold and made a mental note of the surroundings, deciding just what I would have to do next dive, and the third dive I did the trick.

"My tug anchored at the right place. Then I put on this diver's dress, weighing 170 pounds; it has been often described, for it is just like any other diver wears. Well, I dived. It took three of my precious minutes to reach the gold, which was in a cabin just behind the captain's room. I had forced open the door of that cabin in one of the previous dives, so all I had to do now was to load the gold into a rope net which I had brought down with me, and which, of course, could be hauled up by a rope by those on the tug above.

"So I just worked with lightning movements, hustling the heavy boxes of gold into the net, one after the other. When I had thrown into the net all it could carry, I used my electric lamp to make sure that all was right with the packing and the net; and then I used my telephone to tell the men on the tug to haul the net up slowly, but to pull me up as fast as they could, as my tenth minute was about to expire.

I reached the deck of the tug before the net; but I went off into a dead swoon before I had time to see whether the net got up safely, and even before they could get my copper helmet off.

"When I recovered consciousness I was ashore and in my bed. And when they brought me the news that the contents of the rope net had been valued at the assay office, what do you think I did? I swooned again. For there was \$250,000 worth of gold in those boxes, and my commission was 10 per cent. The very next day the agent of the marine insurance company in San Francisco handed me my commission of \$25,000 in gold. That's more than a first-class lawyer can earn in ten minutes, isn't it?

"But, say, that isn't all. When you meet a true fisherman, just tell him you know a man who has fished on the bottom of the sea. That's me."

"Contentment is better than riches." "Yes; but I don't see any objection to both."

teen years' penal servitude.

CHARITY ON THE CHEAP.

One of those toil-hardened, true-hearted chaps often read of in romances made his appearance in a street in Liverpool, England, the other day, and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four old men staring about looking for work.

"I'll be hanged if it isn't hard on you," he replied, when they told him that they hadn't had any work for a month. "How would you like some oysters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a crowd of eight, marched them to a restaurant, and ordered oysters for each one.

"It just does my soul good to see them eat!" he said to the owner of the place as the eight got to work.

"Yes, it's a beautiful sight," was the reply.

"It makes me feel good in here," continued the stranger, laying his hand on his heart.

"A good deed brings its own reward," was the soft answer of the restaurateur, as he calculated profits.

"I can't rest here—I must do further good," said the big-hearted man, and he rushed out and brought in three cabmen, a chimney-sweep, two boys, and an old woman, and ordered more oysters.

The fifteen people went for oyster soup in a manner to amaze, and their generous friend nudged the restaurateur in the ribs and said:—

"Just look at 'em! Oh, that I could feed the poor of all Liverpool!"

"You are a good man and Heaven will reward you," replied the proprietor, as he filled up the dishes again.

The stranger said he wanted to bring in just five more, so as to say that he had fed an even score, and he rushed out after them, while the restaurateur sent out for more oysters and bread.

He has not seen the philanthropist since, and now requires cash down from his customers.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PAPER.

Do you care to know the style of note paper used by the German Emperor when he favors his friends with a line? It is of a large size, pale blue in color and of imitation linen. A beautiful design in gold and delicate colors is in the left corner of the sheet and upon the envelope flaps, showing the Kaiser is not above licking them down like ordinary mortals. In the centre of the design, which we are assured is quite new, are William's initials and the imperial eagle, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and the motto and the chain of the Black Eagle Order intertwined around. The white Johanner cross is just visible and two marshal's staffs are crossed near it, while over the whole is the Kaiser's crown. If anything more had been put into the design it would cover the entire page, and his Imperial Majesty thought there was enough in that monogram to let recipients know who had been writing to them on sky blue stationery.

PAPER KETTLES.

Preparations are being made to furnish the soldiers of the German army with paper kettles. It is understood that the new devices are the invention of a Japanese. Although the utensils are made of pliable paper they hold water readily. By pouring water over them they can be hung over the fire without burning for a length of time sufficient to boil the water. One kettle can be so used about eight times, and the cost is only two cents. The chief advantage in favor of the unique receptacles is that they are much lighter to carry than anything else yet devised.

navigable rivers and the sea routes from the various seaports in Japan to Fusan, Chemulpo, the Yalu River, Yinkow, Port Dalny, and half a dozen other ports, and the ease with which the Mikado's army can be subsisted is demonstrated beyond cavil. Thus a nation of 40,000,000 people can place at the point of impact a larger army and subsist it than can the Ozar of all Russias with a total population of 130,000,000 under his control. No wonder an effort is to be made to double the Siberian line as soon as possible, and that Kourapatkin is clamoring for the hastening of the work.

THE WELSH REVIVAL.

Joiner Declined to Complete a Job on a Tavern.

A South Wales correspondent gives the following interesting incident in connection with the religious revival: There was a master joiner or builder that had undertaken the work to add a wing or two extend a certain public house, and was engaged thereat. One evening he attended the revival meetings and next morning he addressed the workmen: "Well, boys, I am not going to do a stroke on this job again. You may, but I shall not pay you, nor shall I take anything for the work that is already accomplished."

In certain parts of Wales the publicans have decided to seek magisterial interference in the practice adopted by the bands of revivalists of entering public houses and inducing customers to forsake their wonted haunts. In one instance the publican offered the evangelists the use of his club-room, but this they refused, and upon their refusing to leave the premises they were removed by physical force. At another public house three enthusiasts engaged a room for a week, not stating the purposes for which they desired it. Soon, however, the publican discovered that the apartment was used for objects subversive of his business, and he instantly expelled the evangelists. Not only publicans but tobaccoists are declaring a diminution in their takings; dozens of converts have given up the habit of smoking.

At Caerphilly enthusiastic services are held each night and continued into the early hours of the morning. Following the service a procession is formed and crowds parade the streets, singing hymns and pleading with wayfarers to get converted.

At Llanelly, in consequence of the revival meeting, the Felinfoel football team, which got into the final tie for the South Wales Challenge Cup last year, has been disbanded, and the fixture was cancelled. At Taff's Well a young man, after declining to attend the united prayer meeting, went of his own accord at midnight. When he returned home he asked his sister to get him his bag, which contained his "racing clothes." His wish was complied with, and he promptly consigned the contents of the bag to the fire.

LONG LEASE.

Probably one of the longest leases known was granted for a small piece of meadow land, some sixteen acres in extent, in Surrey, England. It is for the term of 2,900 years, and was granted on St. Michael's Day in 1651, at the singular rental of a "red rose when demanded." It is not stipulated that the rose shall be the product of this land, which is fortunate, for no such rose grows anywhere on the sixteen acres.

WEDDING-RING DRAMA.

A Berlin bridegroom had just reported that he had swallowed his wedding-ring. He suffered intense agonies and vowed he was dying, until his pockets were searched for money to pay for a telegram, when the ring was found in the lining of his waistcoat. He felt well in a few minutes.

ming with companions at the Casino Pier, Oyster Bay, N.J., he dived off and struck an obstruction a few feet beneath the surface of the water. He became unconscious, and was barely rescued from drowning. The physician who was called, realizing that Duryea's neck had been broken, and that complete paralysis would ensue if the best surgical aid were not obtained immediately, had the still unconscious patient hurried to New York.

The nature of Duryea's wound was this: Two of the spinal vertebrae—the little blocks of bone which compose the spine—had been shoved from their positions, and crunched against each other. The spinal cord was pressed by the disjoined vertebrae, interrupting communication from brain to body. Dr. Robert Abbe and Dr. George Creevey relieved the pressure on the cord and dovetailed the broken vertebrae. A plaster cast was placed around the patient's neck and upper body, and this was reinforced by a stout, tightly-drawn leather jacket.

FIGHT FOR HIS FORTUNE.

Duryea lay for weeks without moving, his head drawn taut by specially made devices. Surgeons and physicians all over the world read the daily story of his progress with avidity, but doubted the eventual success of the daring operation. For two years the young man struggled along, a marvel to science. Then his father died, and left provision that if his son lived two years he should receive a million in cash. Promptly the young man's sisters contested this clause, and Duryea came from a sanitarium in Connecticut to the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, and from there conducted the legal battle which followed.

He won, and in 1900 received his fortune. A steam yacht was immediately purchased, and the return to the old sport seemed to invigorate the young man. He was wheeled about in a specially constructed chair, but for the past six months has shown such decided improvement that the physicians knew the Roosevelt Hospital experiment had been crowned with success.

STRONG SUSPICION.

Not long ago a man was charged at a provincial court with trespassing, and also with shooting a number of pigeons, the property of a local farmer.

In giving his evidence the farmer was exceedingly careful, even nervous, and the solicitor for the defence endeavored to frighten him.

"Now," he remarked, sternly, "remember you're on oath! Are you prepared to swear that this man shot your pigeons?"

"I didn't say he did shoot 'em," was the reply. "I said I suspected him o' doin' it."

"Ah! Now we're coming to it. What made you suspect the man?"

"Well, firstly, I caught him on my land wi' a gun. Secondly, I'd heard a gun go off an' had seen some pigeons fall. Thirdly, I found four o' my pigeons in his pocket—an' I don't think them birds flew into his pocket an' committed suicide for the fun o' the thing."

COMFORTABLE CUSHIONS.

When making up a cushion, spread a thick sheet of wadding over, just under the outside cover, tacking down with a stitch at corners and middle of sides. The cushion feels softer and it shows up the work, or makes even a plain cover look better. Use white wadding for light and black for dark colors.

First Officer—"How would you fancy a sailor for a husband?" Miss Curton—"Very much indeed, if he were like yourself." First Officer (highly flattered)—"It's extremely nice of you to say that, but why so?" Miss Curton—"Because you wouldn't be home much."

SEVEN TIMES A WIDOWER

JOHN MACFARLANE HAS TAKEN AN EIGHTH WIFE.

There Are Seven Oddly Painted Memorial Rooms in His House.

John MacFarlane the "Lake Ainslie widower," of Cape Breton, has painted one more room of his house in mourning and has married again. Several neighbors who have seen the room say it is a duplicate of six other rooms, and that the sight of them gives one the creeps.

The new Mrs. MacFarlane, who was Ruth McDonald, daughter of Donald McDorak, is the eighth mistress that has ruled over the house of MacFarlane in the last forty years.

She is 20 years old and pretty. He is 61 years old, and handsome only in the size of the cheque he can sign his name to. The disparity in their ages seems to have no dampening effect upon their happiness.

MacFarlane is the oddest character in the Lake Ainslie district, a settlement made up of Scotch Presbyterians, who are so orthodox that they will not allow even an organ in the church. He is rich as riches are accounted there, and has made a good husband to his successive wives whom he dressed and bonneted to the envy of the rest of the community feminine.

FIRTS OF THE SERIES.

He was married at the age of 20 to Mary McLean and lived happily until the first heir to the house of MacFarlane was born, co-incidental with the mother's death. He immediately went into deep mourning and remained a recluse until a year from the day his wife died. He celebrated his return to society by inviting all his neighbors to a banquet.

Dinner was served in the death chamber. The walls were papered in pure white and the ceiling was white also. But every bit of woodwork was painted deep black. Six epitaphs adorned the walls and all about were pictures of flying angels. The host attempted to dispel the gloom cast by these surroundings by reciting anecdotes of his departed wife and otherwise making himself entertaining. He made no allusion to or explanation of the decorations.

Shortly afterwards MacFarlane married Margaret Elfrick. Prior to the wedding he required her to make oath before a notary public that she never would go into the room his first wife had occupied or refer to her in any way. He took a similar vow. Two months later the second Mrs. MacFarlane met death by trying to row across the lake in a storm.

Again the widower went into seclusion, but this time only for six months. Then he gave a second banquet, and guests were served in a second room decorated after the manner of the first. In addition, however, were menu cards with black borders and bearing hand sketched tombstones, upon which epitaphs were inscribed. When the guests left the house, after listening to witty stories relating to Mrs. MacFarlane 2, they observed that two black stripes had been painted on a white hitching post in front.

MacFarlane married a third time, and for three years his life was commonplace. When on a visit in Halifax his wife died of diphtheria and MacFarlane was so upset he took to his bed.

When he got well he decorated another room in mourning and invited his friends to a strawberry festival. As usual, he ushered his guests into the chamber occupied by the most recently departed. He delivered a funeral oration before a morsel of the dinner was served, and then tried to enliven the evening with more anecdotes. The whole affair was depressing in its tendencies, but the dinner was excellent, and the guests, who had now become accustomed to

RELICS OF QUEEN DRAGA.

Murdered Queen's Possessions Sold by Auction.

The shadow of a great crime hung over Christie's saleroom the other day, when the jewellery and dresses the murdered Queen Draga of Serbia, came under the hammer, says the London Express.

The tiarra which the ill-fated Queen wore on her wedding day, her robes of State, and the bracelets given her by the Czar, all were put up for public auction, but the total sum realized was only £2,335.

Tragedy was in the air. Society ladies, jostled by hawk-eyed dealers, shuddered under their sables, as they gazed at the gown which the dead Queen wore on the day when Alexander made her his Queen. Above them, hanging on the sale-room wall, was a portrait of Alexander and Draga, the Queen in the bloom of her beauty, leaning against her husband, and wearing that same bridal gown.

The gown, of pleated white satin, veiled with old Burgess lace, simply made and high in the neck, was made in Paris four years ago. The auctioneer suggested £60 for it, but the dealers shook their heads. Bidding commenced at £10 and slowly crept up to £30, at which price it changed hands.

For the State costume fashioned after the royal Serbian model of the 14th century and worn at all the State receptions by Queen Draga, competition was keener. The robe itself is of royal purple velvet, richly embroidered with the arms of Serbia in gold and silver thread.

The final bid was £270, and both purchases, it is understood, were on behalf of interested Serbian parties who will have the gown restored to Serbia.

One of the most interesting lots was the Czar's barbaric bracelet, with its big emeralds and brilliants. Probably never before has the wedding gift of one European sovereign to the wife of another been sold by public auction. The Czar's wedding present was reported to be worth £4,000, but the highest bid was £480, at which price the bracelet was sold to Mr. Drayson.

Only £115 was offered for the Persian Order of the Sun, with its diamond star and badge, presented to Draga by the Shah of Persia four years ago, in spite of the fact that the only others known to be in existence are those held by the German Empress, the Czarina and Queen Margherita of Italy.

RUSSIAN ARMY METHODS

STORES OFTEN BURNED TO CONCEAL PECULATION.

The Road From Mukden to Coal Mines a Railway Only on Paper.

An Italian correspondent who was lately with the Russian headquarters in Manchuria furnishes some interesting illustrations of Russian methods.

It seems that the branch railroad from Mukden to the coal mines at Fushun, about which so much has been heard recently, only existed on paper. The authorities at St. Petersburg supposed long ago that the line was completed. The correspondent says:—

"I was the most astonished man on earth when an officer, whom I met at the railway station in Mukden, announced to me that he was going by train to Fushun. But, my dear sir," I said, "there is no railway line from here to Fushun."

"Yes there is," he answered, "my written instructions" (and he showed them to me) "say positively that I must take my men by train from Mukden to the coal mines at Fushun and besides I have enquired from the station master, and he has assured me that the train leaves tomorrow

THE NILE AND RED SEA

SHORT CUT TO OCEAN WILL BE SOON A FACT.

Large Force Now at Work—The Enterprise in Full Swing.

Before long the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan will have a railroad connecting the Nile with the Red Sea, and giving that vast inland region the short cut to the ocean that is imperatively demanded by its growing commercial interest. About thirty miles of track have been laid eastward from the confluence of the Nile and Atbara Rivers, and at the port of Suakim a large force is grappling with the chief difficulties to be found on the route, the cutting of the roadbed across the coast mountains. The enterprise is thus in full swing at both ends of the line.

Over twenty years ago it was thought that this railroad would be pushed through to the Nile as a military necessity. What was wanted was a rail route from the Red Sea to Berber, a little north of the Atbara's mouth, so that troops and supplies might quickly be carried within easy reach of Omdurman, where the Mahdist power might be attacked in its greatest centre. A large amount of railroad material was landed at Suakim and in a short time military trains were running a few miles inland to Otao. But the task was too difficult with Mahdist forces swarming on every side. For months there had been hard fighting in the region around Suakim. The Anglo-Egyptian forces never got a firm foothold in this region, through which the caravan route between Suakim and Berber passes, till Kitchener went up the Nile and captured the Mahdist capital. The railroad project was abandoned and never revived until recently.

COMPARATIVELY SHORT.

The railroad will be comparatively short. Following the winding caravan route, the distance between the Nile and the sea is only 250 miles. Travelers well supplied with food and water have made the journey in less than a week. The usual caravan time is 15 days. When the railroad is completed the journey will be made in the daylight of one day. Then the era of the large trading caravan, toiling slowly over the wide sandy tracts and lingering beside the brackish wells, will be closed. Probably Berber will never be the river port through which the products of the upper Soudan will be carried to the sea, for it has never recovered from its three days' bombardment by Anglo-Egyptian cannon. But the mouth of the Atbara, where a steel bridge crosses it, will be the collecting centre for the exports of the Soudan; and the Nile, linked with the Red Sea, will become its commercial affluent.

Even the slow and costly caravan transport has been of the greatest importance to the Egyptian Soudan. Before the Mahdist War from 20,000 to 30,000 camels annually crossed between Berber and Suakim; but only the most valuable products could bear the cost of camel transportation. Various guns were among the chief commodities carried. The Soudan is looking forward to the export of cotton and grain, and such articles are too cheap and heavy for transport by animals over considerable distances. The railroad has become a necessity if the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan is to add its productive power to the world's resources.

ROAD A NECESSITY.

The road is a necessity because the long rail and water route down the Nile to the Mediterranean is very costly. There seems to be no prospect of cheap freights by this route, for the locomotives on the long desert railroad up the Nile are fired by coal that costs \$10 a ton at

SHIP'S STRANGE VISITORS

THEY ARE MANY STRANGE AND WEIRD THINGS.

Animals and Insects That Are Never Seen by the Passenger.

Many strange and weird things inhabit foreign-bound ships in the form of animals and insects that are rarely suspected and never seen by the ordinary passenger.

Most people are aware that the presence of rats on board ship is inevitable, whether the vessel be of wood or iron. Indeed, sailors consider them safe shipmates, and sure signs that the vessel is seaworthy and not in danger of sinking. The sight of rats deserting a ship is sufficient to discourage any sailor from going on board for a trip, but, on the other hand, too many rodents on board spoil everything. Numbers make them bold, and, instead of staying in the hold where the cargo is stored, they invade the sailor's quarters, and even make their appearance in the captain's cabin.

But rats are not by any means the only strange visitors that travel in ships without the consent of either owner or captain. There are many insects that migrate from one quarter of the globe to another by means of the vessels which ply between distant ports. Indeed, the spread of nearly all kinds of living creatures has been dependent on the ships of civilized nations. Winged pests and blessings have been steadily carried to new countries by this means.

Not long ago a ship from one of the tropical countries was followed by

A SWARM OF BUTTERFLIES, which persistently hovered round the rigging of the vessel until the shore was lost in the mists. Then the insects alighted on the masts and decks. A few disappeared in the night and were destroyed in the water or reached shore safely. Some of the others hid away in the cabins and hold of the ship.

After the trip of some thirty days the vessel reached England, and from their hiding-places in the ship a few of these butterflies emerged and flew ashore. Thus an entirely new species of butterfly was introduced into England. Cockroaches are too ancient an importation to be worthy of more than a passing notice. Grain-carrying ships are overrun with weevils, and these grubs do an immense amount of harm to the cargoes.

Ships engaged in fruit carrying from warm countries are often visited by a miscellaneous collection of queer creatures. Concealed in the bunches of bananas there may be poisonous reptiles and insects that have travelled half round the globe. They may sting or bite the hand of some receiver of fruit, or they may be killed before they have inflicted any harm. Sometimes, however, they escape ashore, and if the new country proves congenial to their growth and multiplication they may in a very short time establish a progeny that will eventually spread in all directions.

POISONOUS SNAKES

of the tropics have thus been introduced into lands where none were ever known to exist before. Moths of a destructive nature constantly go to countries in the fruit ships, and their spread is only a matter of time and opportunity.

They are visitors that cause no trouble to the sailors, who are very often not even aware of their presence on board, but they prove expensive to the farmers and inhabitants of the land where they become established.

Even flowers and plants from other countries bring with them new migrants in the shape of bugs, bees,

another room in mourning and invited his friends to a strawberry festival. As usual, he ushered his guests into the chamber occupied by the most recently departed. He delivered a funeral oration before a morsel of the dinner was served, and then tried to enliven the evening with more anecdotes. The whole affair was depressing in its tendencies, but the dinner was excellent, and the guests, who had now become accustomed to MacFarlane's ways, took things as a matter of course, and when they left looked to see another stripe on the hitching post.

Shortly after his next wife reached the house and found three chambers locked; her curiosity got the better of her. She broke into one, and the sight so shocked her that she went home to her mother. While she was taking steps to procure a legal separation she died of pneumonia, and another room in MacFarlane's house was decorated. This was half in black and half in a brilliant red, as MacFarlane said the young woman had made but half a wife.

ONE COMMITTS SUICIDE.

Three other wives followed in fairly rapid succession. Two died natural deaths and the third committed suicide. The memorial room for the latter was decorated with crude pictures of Dante's "Inferno." This tragedy occurred four years ago and MacFarlane has said he had become tired of married life. This was before he met Miss MacDonald at a funeral.

Before the ceremony the bride-elect had to make several agreements. She promised:

To decorate each week the graves of her seven predecessors. To make no reference in conversation to the dead wives. To see that the hitching post with its seven black bands was kept clean. To visit once a year some relative of some one of the deceased.

On his part MacFarlane promised: To make his wife his sole heir. To take her to Boston once a year. To give up smoking a pipe and to smoke cigars. To build a seven-room addition to the house.

A PARDON FOR "JIM."

Black "Mammy" Offers Convincing Argument.

During the last year of Robert Taylor's incumbency of the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, an ancient black mammy came in one day to beg the governor to pardon her old husband.

"Marse Bob," she said, "I wish you's pardon dat ole nigger Jim outen de pen. Dey's got him down dar en he ain no good nowhar, en we needs him at home."

"Can't do it, Aunt Hannah," the governor said. "The newspapers are roasting me to a turn now for pardoning so many convicts, and—"

"Laws bress yo' life, Marse Bob," the old woman pleadingly interposed.

"I wish you would, Marse Bob. Ise toted you in my arms when you wuzzen no bigger dan a minnitt—days jis got dat ole nigger in dar en he ain no good fur nuffin, an—"

"What's he in for, Aunt Hannah?" the governor asked.

"Jis fur one po' little ole ham, Marse Bob. We wuz outen meat, an' Jim he jes went down to Mr. Smif's smokehouse. he did, an' tuck one po' little ole ham, an' dey tuck him up fur dat an' put 'im down dar in de pen, an' he ain no good fur nuffin, nowhar. We needs him at home."

"Marse Bob, an' I wish—"

"If he is so onerv and useless, Aunt Hannah, what do you want him out for?"

"W'y, laws bress yo' life, Marse Bob, wece out er meat ergin!"

The governor pardoned Jim.

Customer—"Did you wait on me yesterday?" Waiter—"Yes, sir. You ordered a steak. Will you have the same to-day?" Customer—"Yes, you may as well bring it to me again, if it isn't in use!"

met at the railway station in Mukden, announced to me that he was going by train to Fushun. But, my dear sir," I said, "there is no railway line from here to Fushun."

"Yes there is," he answered, "my written instructions" (and he showed them to me) "say positively that I must take my men by train from Mukden to the coal mines at Fushun and besides I have enquired from the station master, and he has assured me that the train leaves to-morrow morning at 6.30."

"Well," I said, "this is the most extraordinary news. I was there a few days ago and could not see the sign of a railway, and, excepting that it may have grown up by enchantment, I can't believe there is a line."

"At this the man grew uneasy and anxious, and then we went together to the station master and enquired of him. At first the answer was that already given to the officer, but on further investigation it appeared that the line ran only ten miles out of Mukden, while Fushun is 30 miles away."

STORES OFTEN BURNED.

The correspondent makes the charge that Russian stores have frequently been burned to hide thefts by the Russian commissariat officers. He says:—

"Almost never has a retreat been effected without the destruction of part or the whole of the stock, beginning at Feng-Wang-Cheng and ending with Liao-Yang. At the former town, at Lan-shan-Kwan, where 10,000 poods were destroyed at Taling, where 30,000 poods were burned, at Ta-shi-Chao, at Hai-Cheng, where a very well-known general, like a new Nero, revelled in the burning town—at all these places the fire did its terrible work, which presence of mind, honesty, and a spirit of sacrifice ought to have prevented."

"That there was no need to have recourse to this wholesale destruction is demonstrated by the case which occurred after the Battle of Yang-tse-Ling. Although the enemy were not more than a mile distant, and although scarcely any troops were there, Gen. Daniloff voluntarily offered to remain at Holungo and personally superintend the evacuation of the stores, not leaving the place before everything had been sent away. He thus saved more than 500 sacks of flour and oats which had already been devoted to destruction by the staff of the Eastern Army."

"It appears to me, so far as my knowledge goes, that not in one single case during the present war was the burning of provisions justifiable, and I can assign no reason for it excepting what was rumored throughout the army—namely, that the Russian commissariat officers, not being able to give proper accounts of the management of these stores, had deliberately found an occasion for destroying them."

COOK'S FEELINGS.

Mrs. Mellem is one of those inoffensive persons who are continually dreading that they may, by some mischance, hurt the feelings of others. Added to this, she has had considerable trouble in getting a suitable cook, and does not wish to offend her.

"John," she said to the man-servant on the morning following the party, "do you happen to know whether—that is—I mean, can you find out, without asking the cook, whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? You see, I don't wish to ask her because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable," added the good soul.

"If you please, ma'am," replied the man, "the new cook has eaten the tinned salmon; and if you was to say anything to her you couldn't make her more uncomfortable than she is."

if the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan is to add its productive power to the world's resources.

ROAD A NECESSITY.

The road is a necessity because the long rail and water route down the Nile to the Mediterranean is very costly. There seems to be no prospect of cheap freights by this route, for the locomotives on the long desert railroad up the Nile are fired by coal that costs \$10 a ton at Wady Halfa, the starting point of the road. The distance from Khartoum down the Nile to Alexandria on the Mediterranean is 1,300 miles of railroad and 200 of water. When this new railroad across the southern part of the Nubian desert is completed, Khartoum will be separated from the sea by only 470 miles of steam routes. Sea freights will rule for the remainder of the journey to the great northern markets, and the port of the Soudan will be the best harbor on the Red Sea coast.

The day when the road is finished will be worth celebrating in the eastern Soudan, for it will mark the second vital event essential to its progress. Release from the shackles of prohibitive freight rates will have followed the Soudan's escape from the bondage of Mahdism.

INDIANS' SUPERSTITIONS.

Believe in Ghosts, Witches and Power of the Medicine Men.

The Indian believes there are boa constrictors in the streams of North America, and also that the South American tapir lives in North America. He calls the boa constrictor the iste-ach-war-nayer and calls the tapir nocas-oh-mer.

The Indian believes he has a cure and preventive for rabies or hydrophobia. He also believes he can cure any snake bite on earth, from a ground rattler to a velvet tail or diamond rattler. An Indian never was known to go mad from a dog bite or die from a rattler's bite, while other races succumb to the venom of a snake or go mad from the bite of a rabid dog. The Indian believes that cleansing the stomach each full of the moon by vomiting gives long life and good health to all who will practise it through life.

The Indian, when in battle and fatally wounded, believes that if his medicine man can reach him with his bitter medicine before he dies it will give his instant relief and he will be able to escape from the battlefield. He thinks every man is honest until he finds him out, in which event he loses all confidence in him and never gets over it.

The Indian never makes up after falling out with any one. He may speak to an enemy as he passes, but dies with the hatred in his heart.

He believes as much or has as much faith in an Indian doctor as the paleface has in his M.D. The Indian doctor claims he never undertakes to treat a patient unless he thoroughly understands the nature of the case.

The red man once believed in witches, but he does not now. He says some old time Indians were witches, but they are not the experts in medicine they once were. He believes that through their medicines was gained the power of witchcraft.

The Indian believes in ghosts, but claims that not many are able to see them; some never see them, while others do.

NO GERMS THERE.

A Russian medical man proposes to establish a sanatorium for consumptives in the Polar regions. He has observed that the members of exploration parties returning from the Polar regions are always in perfect health owing to the purity of the air and complete absence of all harmful microbes. In the Polar regions bronchitis, laryngitis, influenza and other contagious diseases are unknown.

to countries in the fruit ships, and their spread is only a matter of time and opportunity.

They are visitors that cause no trouble to the sailors, who are very often not even aware of their presence on board, but they prove expensive to the farmers and inhabitants of the land where they become established.

Even flowers and plants from other countries bring with them new migrants in the shape of bugs, bees, and other insects. Concealed in the blossom or curled-up leaf of the plants, they remain dormant during the long voyage, but when they reach a land where climate and surroundings are conducive to their propagation and active growth, they come forth to establish themselves in the land of their adoption.

Thus from the West Indies we have brought insects by the hundreds concealed in the beautiful Easter Lily blossoms, and from all parts of the world strange insects hidden away in the cup-like blooms of orchids, which hunters risked their lives to secure, have been introduced in our midst to work destruction or add to our pleasures. Not all visitors on our incoming ships are obnoxious. Some are of distinct value to our country, and their introduction in this secret way very often works out successfully problems of great public and

COMMERCIAL VALUE.

Most travellers to India and China will remember the revulsion of feeling with which they were seized on first detecting a scorpion or mosquito in their soup at luncheon or dinner. Some of the liners which are kept constantly for the traffic from Aden to Bombay, and known as the Red Sea boats, are never free from these pests.

With the tramp ships that visit the South Pacific monkeys and parrots are the most common visitors. It is a very frequent occurrence, after a "tramp" has not touched at any port for a week or so, for the sailors to find that their food is continually being stolen. They know at once that monkeys are on board. A vigorous search is instituted, with the result that at least one monkey is shortly afterwards found, and sometimes half-a-dozen. These animals resist capture at first, but soon accept the inevitable, and become in a very short time great chums with the sailors. When England is reached Jack takes them ashore and disposes of them for ready cash to dealers in the neighborhood of the docks. Many of the parrots brought to this country have been visitors on "tramp" boats.—London Tit-Bits.

FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.

The earliest English newspaper were not printed, but simply written. For the benefit of those who wished to consult them they were exhibited in a public place, each being called upon to pay a coin called a gazetta, hence the "gazette." The earliest English newspaper was the Weekly News, published in 1622. In the seventeenth century several newspapers were established, and in the eighteenth century we had the famous Spectator, and allied publications of the sort. The first daily appeared in 1792. It is also interesting to note that the first serial story was "Robinson Crusoe," which began to run in the London Post on October 7th, 1719, and concluded on October 19th, 1720.

COULD KEEP A SECRET.

"A woman can't keep a secret," declares the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorts the flutery lady. "I've kept my age a secret since I was twenty-four."

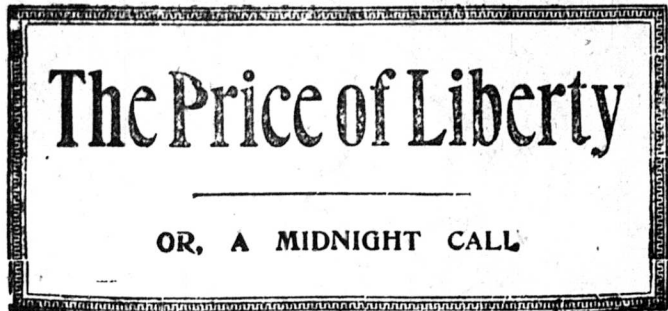
"Yes, but one of those days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years, she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."

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The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXXIII.

After the first passionate outburst of scorn Lord Littimer looked at his visitor quietly. There was something almost amusing in the idea that Bell should attempt such a trick upon him. And the listener was thoroughly enjoying the scene now. There was quite an element of the farcical about it. In the brilliant light she could see Littimer's dark, bitter face and the helpless amazement on the strong features of Hatherly Bell. And, meanwhile, the man who had brought the impossible situation about was calmly sleeping after his strenuous exertions.

Chris smiled to herself as she thought out her brilliant coup. It looked to her nothing less than a stroke of genius, two strokes in fact, as will be seen presently. Before many hours were over Henson's position in the house would be seriously weakened. He had done a clever thing, but Chris saw her way to a cleverer one still.

Meanwhile the two men were regarding one another suspiciously. On a round Chippendale table the offending Rembrandt lay between them.

"I confess," Bell said, at length; "I confess that I am utterly taken by surprise. And yet I need not be so astonished when I come to think of the amazing cunning and audacity of my antagonist. He has more foresight than myself. Lord Littimer, will you be so kind as to repeat your last observation over again?"

"I will emphasize it, if you like," Littimer replied. "For some deep purpose of your own, you desired to make friends with me again. You tell me you are in a position to clear your character. Very foolishly I consent to see you. You come here with a roll of paper in your possession purporting to be a second copy of my famous print. All the time you knew it to be mine—mine, stolen an hour or two ago and passed instantly to you. Could audacity go farther? And then you ask me to believe that you came down from above with a second engraving in your possession."

"As I hope to be saved, I swear it!" Bell cried.

"Of course you do. A man with your temerity would swear anything. Credulous as I may be, I am not credulous enough to believe that my picture would be stolen at the very time that you found yours."

"Abstracted by my enemy on purpose to land me in this mess,"

"Two nights ago, for instance, I showed the very picture lying before you to a lady of your acquaintance, Miss Enid Henson. I couldn't have had your picture two nights ago, could I? And Miss Henson was graciously pleased to observe that I had been made the victim of a vile conspiracy."

"Why do you insult me by mentioning that name?" Littimer said, hoarsely. His face was very pale, and sombre anger smouldered in his eyes. "Tell me you showed the thing to my wife next."

"I did," said Bell, coolly. "Lady Littimer was in the room at the time."

Something like a groan escaped from Littimer's pallid lips. The smouldering light in his eyes flashed into flame. He advanced upon Bell with a quivering, uplifted arm. Chris slipped swiftly out of the shade and stood between the two men.

"Dr. Bell speaks the truth," she said. "And I am going to prove it."

Littimer dropped into a chair and gave way to silent laughter. His mood had changed utterly. He lounged there, a cynical, amused man of the world again.

"Upon my word, I am vastly obliged to you for your comedy," he said. "I hope your salary as leading lady in Bell's company is a handsome one, Miss Lee."

"Let us hope that it is more handsome than your manners, my lord," Chris said, tartly. "I beg to remark that I have never seen Dr. Bell before. Oh, yes, I have been listening to your conversation, because I expected something of the kind. The Rembrandt was stolen, some time before Dr. Bell arrived here, and in due course I shall show you the thief. Lord Littimer, I implore you to be silent and discreet in this matter. Have a little patience. Quite by accident I have made an important discovery, but this is hardly the place to discuss it. Before daylight I hope to be able to prove beyond question that you have greatly wronged Dr. Bell."

"I shall be glad to be convinced of it," Littimer said, sincerely. "But why this secrecy?"

"Secrecy is absolutely necessary for the conviction of the thief."

Bell looked eagerly at the speaker. "I have not the remotest notion who this young lady is," he said, "but I am greatly obliged to her."

"My secretary, Miss Lee," Littimer murmured; "an American from Boston, and evidently a great deal cleverer than I gave her credit for."

"Henson did not deceive me for moment," Chris went on. "He was bound to have the picture, and, being baffled one way, he tried another. Look here, Lord Littimer. Let me assume for a moment that Dr. Bell came down here to steal your picture, get rid of the frame, and palm off your own engraving for another. Now, in the name of common sense, let me ask you a single question. Could Dr. Bell have possibly known that the frame of the Rembrandt was securely fastened to the wall and that I had attached it quite recently? And could he in the short time at his disposal have procured the necessary tools to cut away the stays? Again, Dr. Bell can prove, I suppose, exactly what time he left London to-day. No, we must look farther for the thief."

"There is something else also we have to look for," said Dr. Bell. "And that is the frame. You say heavy. The thief would discard the frame and roll up the print."

"That is a brilliant suggestion," said Chris, eagerly. "And if we only had the frame I could set Lord Littimer's doubts at rest entirely. I happen to know that the real thief came and went by the cliff under the terrace. If the frame was thrown into the gorse, there it—"

"Might stay for ages," Littimer exclaimed. "By Jove, I'm just in the mood to carry this business a stage or two farther before I go to bed. Bell, there are two or three cycle-lamps in the gunroom. You used to be a pretty fearless climber. What do you say to a hunt round for an hour or two whilst the house is quiet?"

Bell assented eagerly. Chris waited with what patience she could command till daylight began to show faintly and redly in the east. Then she heard the sound of voices outside, and Littimer and Bell staggered in carrying the frame between them.

"Got it," Littimer exclaimed, with the triumphant exultation of a schoolboy who was successfully looted of a rare bird's-nest. "We found it half-way down the cliff, hidden behind a patch of samphire. And it doesn't seem to be any the worse for the adventure. Now, Miss Wiseacre, seeing that we have the frame, perhaps you will fulfil your promise of convincing me, once and for all, that yonder Rembrandt cannot possibly belong to me."

"I am going to do so," Chris said, quietly. "You told me you had to cut the margin of your print by an inch or so round to fit that quaint old frame. So far as I can see, the print before you is quite intact. Now, if it is too large for the frame—"

Littimer nodded eagerly. Bell fitted the dingy paper to the back of the frame and smiled. There was an inch or more to spare all round. Nobody spoke for a moment.

You could make it smaller, but you couldn't make it bigger," Littimer said. "Bell, when I have sufficiently recovered I'll make a humble and abject apology to you. And now, wise woman from the West, what is the next act in the play?"

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Chris smiled with the air of one who is perfectly satisfied with her work.

"For the present I fancy we have done enough," she said. "I want to go to bed now, and I want you both to do the same. Also I shall be glad if you will come down in the morning as if nothing had happened. Tell Reginald Henson casually that you have been convinced that you have done Dr. Bell a grave injustice, and give no kind of particulars. And please treat Mr. Henson in the same fashion as before. There is only one other thing."

"Name it, and it is yours," Littimer cried.

"Well, cut the margin off that print, or at any rate turn the margin down, fit it into the frame, and hang it up as if nothing had happened."

The roses fell from Chris's hands on to the path. Her face had grown very pale indeed; there was a frightened, appealing look in her eyes.

"Dr. Bell," she gasped, "do you suppose that anybody else knows—Henson, for instance? And I imagined that I had utterly deceived him!"

Bell smiled meaningly. "I don't think you need have the slightest anxiety on that score," he said. "You see, Henson is comfortably assured that you are dead and buried. Whereas I know all about it. Fortunately for me, I became mixed up in this strange business on behalf of my friend, David Steel; indeed, but for Steel I should probably have given you away to our friend Walker."

"But surely you guessed that—"

"Not for the moment. You see, it was only a few minutes before that a flood of interesting light had been let in upon Henson's character by your sister to me, and my first idea was that Henson was poisoning you for some purpose of his own. Subsequently Steel told me all about that side of the story on our way back to Brighton."

"But how did you penetrate my disguise?"

"My dear young lady, I have not penetrated your disguise. Your disguise is perfect—so quaint and daringly original—and would deceive even Henson's eyes. I guessed who you were directly I found that you were taking a philanthropic interest in our friend. It came to me by a kind of intuition, the knock that stood me in such good stead in my professional days. When you said that you had been warned of Henson's coming by telegram I was certain."

"Then perhaps you guessed that Enid sent me the telegram?"

"That was obvious. Also it was obvious that Henson brought Frank Littimer along."

"Oh, he did. It was Frank's mission to steal the picture. I confronted him with a revolver and locked him in one of the bedrooms. It took all my courage and good resolutions to prevent me from betraying myself to the poor fellow."

"Rather cruel of you, wasn't it?"

"Well, yes. But I wanted to make the exposure as complete as possible. When the time comes to strip Reginald Henson of his pretensions and flog him from the family, the more evidence we can pile up the better. But Frank is not bad; he is merely weak and utterly in the power of that man. If we can only break the bonds, Frank will be a powerful factor on our side."

"I dare say. But how was the Rembrandt stolen? Littimer's, I mean."

"It was worked through an accomplice," Chris explained. "It had to be done before you arrived. And there was no better time than night for the operation. I guessed that when Henson drew the fact from me that I liked the terrace after dinner! By a bit of good luck I found the accomplice and himself together in the day; in fact, I forced Reginald's hand so that he had to introduce me to the man."

"In which case you would know him again?"

(To be Continued.)

WISE SERVANTS.

Darwin's Gardener Had Not a Very Good Opinion of Him.

There is no personage more deeply and deferentially aware of his own importance than the English butler; next to him in privileges, and ahead of him in sturdy frankness, must stand the Scotch gardener.

It was Darwin's gardener who, when a friend of the family inquired after the health of the famous naturalist, who had been somewhat ailing, replied confidentially that he did not doubt his master would be better "if only he could find something to do!" The patient and minute research to which he daily saw

"As I hope to be saved, I shall
it!" Bell cried.
"Of course you do. A man with
your temerity would swear anything.
Credulous as I may be, I am not
credulous enough to believe that my
picture would be stolen at the very
time that you found yours."
"Abstracted by my enemy on pur-
pose to land me in this mess."
"Ridiculous," Littimer cried.
"Pshaw, I am a fool to stand here
arguing; I am a fool to let you stay
in the house. Why, I don't believe
you could bring a solitary witness
to prove that yonder picture was
yours."
"You are mistaken, my lord. I
could bring several."
"Credible witnesses? Witnesses
whose characters would bear investi-
gation?"
"I fancy so," Bell said, quietly.

"Secrecy is absolutely necessary
for the conviction of the thief."
Bell looked eagerly at the speaker.
"I have not the remotest notion
who this young lady is," he said,
"but I am greatly obliged to her."
"My secretary, Miss Lee," Littimer
murmured; "an American from
Boston, and evidently a great deal
cleverer than I gave her credit for,
which is saying a great deal. Miss
Lee, if you know anything, I implore
you to speak."
"Not here," Chris said firmly.
"Stone walls have ears. I tell you
the Rembrandt was stolen just be-
fore Dr. Bell reached the house. Also
I tell you it is imperative that no-
body but ourselves must know the
fact for the present. You trust me,
Lorh Littimer?"
"I trust you as implicitly as I do
anybody."

Chris smiled at the diplomatic re-
sponse. She approached the panel
of the wall on which the Rembrandt
had been fastened. She indicated
the long steel stays which had been
clamped on to the iron frame. "Look
at them," she said. "It was my
suggestion that the stays should be
attached to the frame to prevent
anything like this robbery. I made
the stays secure myself. And what
happened to justify my prudence?
Why, the very same night somebody
came here after the picture."

"Henson!" Littimer cried. "Ah!
But he could have come openly."
"It is not in the nature of the
man to do things openly," Chris
went on. "I know more about the
man than you imagine, but that you
are to keep to yourself. He comes
here in the dead of the night and he
gets into the house through an up-
stairs window. A man of his bulk,
if you please! And he comes here
hot-footed and breathless at a time
when common prudence should have
kept him in bed. Why? Because he
knows that Dr. Bell has the other
Rembrandt and will come to prove
it, and because he knows that if he
can steal the Littimer Rembrandt he
can precipitate the very imposture
that he has brought about. But he could
not steal the picture because it was
fast."

"You are a very clever young
lady," Littimer said, drily. "You
will tell me next that you expected
Henson to try this thing on."
"I did," Chris said, coolly. "I
had a telegram to warn me so."
Littimer smiled. All this mystery
and cleverness was after his own
heart. He lighted his cigarette and
tendered his case in the friendliest
possible manner to Bell.

"Go on," he said. "I am deeply
interested."
"I prefer not to go into details,"
Chris resumed. "All I ask you to
do is to be entirely guided by me
when you have heard my story. I
have admitted to you that I knew
when Henson was coming, and why
am I interested? Because it hap-
pens that Reginald Henson has
greatly injured someone I cared for
deeply. Well, I fastened up the pic-
ture—he came. He sneaked in like
the thief that he was because his
accomplice and tool had failed to
save him the trouble. Lord Littimer,
I will not pain you by saying
who Henson's accomplice was."

Littimer nodded gloomily.
"Not that I blame that accom-
plice; he could not help himself. Ah,
when the whole truth comes to be
told, what a black business it will
be. Well, Henson came to steal the
picture and I caught him in the act.
If you had seen his fat, greasy,
crestfallen face! Then he pretended
that it was all done for a jest and
as a warning to Lord Littimer. And
Lord Littimer, the most cynical of
men, allowed it to pass."

"I couldn't see what he had to
gain," Littimer pleaded. "I don't
now, as a matter of fact."
"Neither will you for the present,"
said Chris. "Still, you will be so
good as to assume the same hospital-
ity and courtesy towards Henson as
you extend at present."
"I dare say I can manage it," said
Littimer, cynically. "I used to be
a society man once."

please treat Mr. Henson in the same
fashion as before. There is only one
other thing."

"Name it, and it is yours," Littimer
cried.
"Well, cut the margin off that
print, or at any rate turn the mar-
gin down, fit it into the frame, and
hang it up as if nothing had hap-
pened."

Littimer looked at Chris with a
puzzled expression for a moment,
and then his features relaxed into a
satyr-like grin.

"Capital," he said. "I quite un-
derstand what you mean. And I
must be there to see, eh?—yes,
I must be there to see. I would
not miss it for strawberry leaves!"

The thing was done and the picture
restored to its place. Bell drew
Chris aside for a moment.

"Do you rise early in the morn-
ing?" he asked, meaningly.

"Always," Chris replied demurely.
"I find the terrace charming before
breakfast. Good-night."

Bell was down betimes despite the
fact that it had been daylight before
he was in bed. Along the terrace
looking over the cliffs Chris was al-
ready walking, a great cluster of
red and yellow roses in her hand.
She looked as fresh and bright as if
she and excitement were strangers.
All the same she seemed to avoid
Bell's eyes.

"Isn't it lovely here?" she exclaimed.
"And these roses with the dew
still upon them. Well, Dr. Bell,
have you made fresh discoveries?"

"I have discovered that Henson is
going to take his breakfast in bed,"
Bell said, gravely. "Also that he
requires a valet at half-past ten. At
that time I hope to be in the cor-
ridor with Lord Littimer and your-
self. Also I have made a further
discovery."

"And what is that Dr. Bell?"
"That you and I have met before
—once before when I attended you in
a kind of official capacity, and when
I behaved in a distinctly discredit-
able professional manner. Dr. Walker
was present. Dr. Walker seems to
have been singularly shortsighted."

stand the Scotch gardener. He
It was Darwin's gardener who,
when a friend of the family inquired
after the health of the famous na-
turalist, who had been somewhat ail-
ing, replied confidentially that he
did not doubt his master would be
better "if only he could find some-
thing to do!" The patient and min-
ute research in which he daily saw
Darwin engaged struck his mind as
merely a foolish and fussy form of
trifling, not worthy to be considered
an occupation. If, instead of bother-
ing about the digestive capacity of
worthless insectivorous plants, the
great man had grown cabbages or
raised roses, the gardener's opinion
of him would doubtless have been
higher.

The gardener of Professor Huxley,
with equal unconsciousness of doing
so, also cast a slur upon his re-
nowned employer.

Mrs. Huxley, fearful that he might
be overworked, had inquired if he did
not need some assistance.
"No," came the reply, "the place
is not very large, and Mr. Huxley is
almost as good as another man."

Better than either of these true
tales is that of the butler in a fine
old English family, whose long ser-
vice had caused him to feel a personal
and proprietary interest in the
sons and daughters of the house. He
could not acquit himself of a sense
of responsibility for their manners
and conduct, and when at a large
dinner-party he noticed one of them,
a young girl who had but recently
entered society, devote an amount of
attention to her agreeable neighbor
on the right obviously in excess of
that accorded to the less fascinating
gentleman on her other side, his per-
turbation increased till it could no
longer be borne in silence.

Under pretence of passing her a
dish, he managed cleverly to whisper
in her ear:

"A little more conversation to the
left, miss."

"HE THAT LOSETH HIS LIFE"

The Captain of the Steamship
Norge Was a Hero.

The captain of the shipwrecked
steamship Norge did not lose his
presence of mind nor his rare and
heroic unselfishness in the midst of
the engulfing waves, even when a dis-
honorable safety offered. He was go-
ing down with the steamer, pinned
between two rails of the bridge, with
as calm an air as if sailing into a
smooth harbor, when the play of the
rushing water, far below the surface
released him.

He rose to the surface, and swim-
ming slowly about, came into close
proximity to a life-boat.

"Better take me on board, boys,"
he quietly argued, when the men
warned him off with threatening oars
and harsh words that the boat was
already filled. "You'll need me. Not
a man among you knows how or
where to go."


"It's the captain!" cried a mem-
ber of the crew, and it was finally
agreed that for the sake of his na-
vigation knowledge the all but ex-
hausted man should be taken on
board. Then came the touch which
proved the captain a true hero as
well as a true man.

When he had risen to the surface,
a sinking woman clutched him. He
caught her and supported her. Now
he prepared to assist her to climb
into the boat.

"Not the woman! We're too low
in the water already. We'll take you
but you only!" cried the fear-madden-
ed occupants of the life-boat.

"Very well," came the quiet an-
swer, "then I stay out, also. If this
woman is to perish, so must I."

"He that loseth his life shall save
it," came true in this instance. Be-
cause the captain's assistance was
now so eagerly desired by the crew
of the life-boat both he and the wo-
man were drawn on board and saved.




BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big man to work in with comfort. Has more material in it than any other brand of shirt in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it requires 39 1/2 to 42 yards per dozen, whereas common shirts have only 32 to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, is never tight at the neck or wristbands, is always loose, full and comfortable and wears well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 39 1/2 to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand—



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Scott's Emulsion

is a food-medicine for the baby that is thin and not well nourished and for the mother whose milk does not nourish the baby.

It is equally good for the boy or girl who is thin and pale and not well nourished by their food; also for the anæmic or consumptive adult who is losing good flesh and strength.

In fact, for all conditions of wasting it is the food-medicine that will nourish and build up the body and give new life and energy when all other means fail.

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HE CAN ATTEND TO HIS WORK NOW

MANITOBA MAN CURED BY
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Echoes a Statement Made by
Thousands of the People of the
Prairies.

Giroux, Man., Jan. 2.—(Special)—
Mr. Philias Normandeau, a well-
known resident of this place, is one
of thousands of Manitobans who
have found relief from the pains and
aches of Kidney Disease in Dodd's
Kidney Pills. Mr. Normandeau is al-
ways ready to say a good word for
the remedy that brought back his
health.

"Yes, I can tell you Dodd's Kid-
ney Pills made a cure of me," he
says, "I had Kidney Disease for
three years. At times I got so bad
I could hardly attend to my work.
I took just five boxes of Dodd's Kid-
ney Pills and my pains and aches
are all gone and I can work as well
as anybody. To anybody who has
trouble with their Kidneys all I can
say is 'use Dodd's Kidney Pills.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure
sick Kidneys. With well Kidneys
you can't have Bright's Disease,
Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism or
any of those other fearful and fatal
diseases that spring from sick Kid-
neys.

PEN PICTURE OF THE WAR

MANY REGIMENTS WERE TORN
TO PIECES.

A Terrible Night With the Russo-
Japanese Armies Before
Mukden.

Hon. Maurice Baring, writing to
The London Morning Post, from his
position with the Russian army be-
fore Mukden says:

After we had been fighting some
little time the enemy's infantry came
round to a kopje northwest of us,
and opened fire first on our infantry,
which was somewhere beneath and
before us, and then on the battery,
and we replied. This lasted till noon.
One of our officers was slightly wound-
ed in the chest. It was his first en-
gagement, and he had just arrived
from the Artillery College. Two of
our Cossacks were severely wounded.
One of them was shot through the
head and went mad, and several
horses were killed. At noon the in-
fantry retired, leaving us unprotected,
and we were forced to retreat at
full speed under heavy shrapnel and
cannon fire. We retired to
Sachetun, but at one o'clock we were
ordered to move forward again as an
attack was to be made. We went
into action, crossing the River Chahe
under heavy fire and pouring rain,
and took up a position on the further
side of the stream. After we had
fought about twenty minutes the en-
emy's fire ceased. We remained in the
position nearly all the afternoon. We
afterwards set out for a village to
the southwest, where we arrived
drenched and tired, without food or
transport. The next day, Oct. 17, we
spent in quiet and inaction. At dawn
on the 18th we moved to join the
1st Siberian Corps, our proper corps,
which had been sent south to at-
tack.

At one o'clock we took up a posi-
tion three versts to the south of a
kopje, which now goes by the name
of Poutiloff's Kopje, being called after
General Poutiloff, under whose
command it was taken.

THE BATTERY OPENED FIRE,
which it continued till five o'clock.
The enemy answered uninterruptedly
with shrapnel, but not one of the
Japanese shells touched us. At five



Unless the soap you
use has this brand you
are not getting the best

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LADIES' ...

WALKING
OR
OUTING
SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it
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MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

Russian and Japanese. But horrible
as the whole spectacle was, the pite-
ousness of it was still greater. It
was the morning the Japanese wound-
ed were collected at the foot of the
hill and were afterwards sent off in
ambulances to Mukden. They were as
well and as kindly looked after as
possible. The Trans-Baikal Cossacks
searched the hill and the gowliang,
carried the wounded to the fire, where
they were given tea, and received
treatment at the hands of the doc-
tor. A Cossack officer in General
Kossogovsk's division, when I was
dining in his regiment one evening,
made us all nearly weep by his ac-
count of the way in which the Japane-
se fought and met death in front
of one of the forts at Liaoyang.
"Their officers are superior to us,"
he said, "more intelligent, more cul-
tivated and unsurprisingly brave."

FLOWERS IN PLACE OF GRAIN.

In Lincolnshire, England, where
severe agricultural depression has
lately prevailed, some of the farmers
have found a new and profitable use
for their soil in raising flowers. Broad
fields formerly covered with grain
now bear acres upon acres of beauti-
ful flowers. The display extends in
some places as far as the eye can
reach. Other farmers have recently
devoted their fields to the cultivation
of strawberries with great success.
Celery and carrots are also now
grown in Lincolnshire to an extent
never before thought of. A writer
in Science asks if this may not af-
ford a valuable hint for New Eng-
land farmers who cannot compete
with the vast grain-fields of the
West.

WHAT LYDDITE IS.

Lyddite, freed from all technical de-
scription, is merely a form of picric
acid melted down and allowed to soli-
dify. It was discovered in 1771,
and for a century and a quarter served
as a peaceful but very useful purpose
as a dye for silk and woollen materi-
als without its explosive powers be-
ing dreamt of. A few years ago a
warehouse fire occurred in Manchester
and the flames spread to a shed in
which picric acid was stored. There
was a terrible explosion, and an in-
vestigation took place, with the re-
sult that lyddite was born.

OLDEST LOVE-LETTER.

The oldest love-letter in the world
is in the British Museum. It is a
proposal of marriage for the hand
of an Egyptian princess, and it was
made 3,500 years ago. It is in the
form of an inscribed brick.

The Rector's Daughter—"My father
feels it very much, Mrs. Barker,
that you should leave the church
every Sunday just before the sermon.
Don't you think you might try and
stay in future?" Mrs. Barker—"I
dursn't do it, miss—I do snore that
dreadful when I am asleep."

We wish the many thousands
who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea
a happy Xmas and a prosperous
New Year.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co.

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either
alive or dressed to best advantage.
Also your butter, eggs, honey and
other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
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Do you want to add \$320 to your income?

It will only require a few minutes of your time every day to earn \$320 a year. You can
earn it with a Chatham Incubator. A No. 2 Chatham Incubator will hold from 100 to 120
eggs—according to size of eggs. Eighty chickens is a low average hatch—users of Chatham
Incubators will tell you so. Chickens are always in demand and the supply is always short,
so fifty cents is the average price secured. If you only take off eight hatches in a year, that
gives you an income of \$320.00. Wouldn't that extra amount be useful to you? Best of
all, you can buy a

Chatham Incubator without one cent of cash until October, 1905

The machine pays for itself many times over before that time. There couldn't be a fairer
offer than this. We ship a Chatham Incubator to you at once, freight prepaid by us, and
your first payment is not due until October, 1905. Write us to-day for full particulars. The
Chatham Incubators and Brooders have every new improvement worth while in an incubator
or brooder. The incubators are made with two walls,
case within case, of dry material that has been seasoned
in our lumber yards. They are built solid as a rock and
will stand any amount of
usage for years. The sooner
you accept our offer the sooner
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bator be earning profits for
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

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"Waiter, bring 6me a bottle of
champagne." "Yes, sir. Dry, sir?"

INDIA'S HOME MADE GUNS.

three vests to the south of a kopje, which now goes by the name of Poutiloff's Kopje, being called after General Pouriloff, under whose command it was taken.

THE BATTERY OPENED FIRE, which it continued till five o'clock. The enemy answered uninterruptedly with shrapnel, but not one of the Japanese shells touched us. At five o'clock orders were received to shell a kopje until sunset, and then to stop as it was to be stormed. It was shelled by us and other two batteries, one on the right and one on the left, and as the sun set we ceased fire and waited. Soon a tremendous rattle of infantry told us the attack had begun. An officer subsequently described this fire as a "comb of fire" that seemed to tear the regiment to pieces. We waited in the dark red solemn twilight, and suddenly a ringing cheer told us that the kopje had been taken. But all was not over, as the Japanese attacked the kopje twice after it had been taken, but at what a cost we began presently to see.

It grew dark and we sought and found a Chinese house wherein to pass the night. With the officers was the doctor of the battery. A wounded man arrived, asking to be bandaged, then another and another. Many of the soldiers had received their preliminary attendance on the hill itself at the hands of the army surgeons and assistants, but the detachment of the Red Cross by which the wounded could be rebandaged was far off. Soon our house was full of wounded, and more were arriving. They lay on the floor, on the khans—the stationary divan of every Chinese house—and in every available place. Light was the difficulty. We had only one candle and a small Chinese oil lamp, and the procession of human agony kept on increasing. Men badly wounded by bullet and bayonet, torn, mangled and soaked in blood. Some of them had broken limbs, as well as wounds. Some of them walked or crawled three miles from the hills, while others, unable to move, were carried on great coats slung on rifles. When one house was full, we went to the next, and so on, till all the abodes up the street of the village were filled. The officers bandaged the slightly wounded, while the doctor, with untiring energy and deftness, dealt with the severely injured.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER as a rule bears his wounds with astounding fortitude, but the wounded of whom I am speaking were so terribly mangled that many of them were screaming in their agony. Two officers were brought in. "Don't bother about us, doctor," they said; "we shall be all right." One seemed to be plunged into the lowest circle of the inferno of human pain. I met a man in the street who had crawled on all fours the whole way from the hill. The stretchers were all occupied. We stayed till all the houses were occupied. A detachment of the Red Cross arrived, but its hands were soon full to overflowing. It was a terrible night that seemed endless. The hill was littered with bodies.

The Rector's Daughter—"My father feels it very much, Mrs. Barker, that you should leave the church every Sunday just before the sermon. Don't you think you might try and stay in future?" Mrs. Barker—"I dursn't do it, miss—I do snore that dreadful when I'm asleep."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"Mamma, what is the difference between a souvenir and a keepsake?" "There isn't much difference, dear. If it's a souvenir you pay more for it—that's all."

For Over Sixty Years
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, loose bowels, colic, softens the gums, alleviates pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22-01

Dobson—"I tell you what, there's nothing like a bicycle for a man with a nervous, irritable disposition. My wife says I'm a much more agreeable man than I was before I got a machine." Jenkins—"Why's that—because it takes you outdoors so much?" Dobson—"Not only that, but when ever I feel like blowing somebody up I go down and blow up my tyres, and then I feel better."

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 304 25c, 50c, \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

the worst bankruptcy is to lose heart. A stiff neck is often found under a jelly-like head.

It's a waste of energy to spur a rocking horse.

The best way to silence conscience is to obey it.

Filling the hands will not stop the ache in the heart.

People who hope for the best do most to secure it.

Earth's harvests come from seed thrown out to die.

Self-conceit knows nothing more eloquent than an echo.

A good man is guided more by self-reproach than by reproof.

The religion that scatters sunshine is never wholly moonshine.

The trouble with little sins is that they never stay that way.

Count your mercies as you do your money and you will never be poor.

It is love that enlarges the least deed and self that shrinks the greatest.

Tell your children white lies and they will soon hand you back the other color.

It's no use praying for peace when you are tickling the business end of a mule.

When the preacher's heart is full of salary his sermon is likely to be short on salt.

He is likely to have the most religion who allows others the largest liberty in religion.

They who let their feelings govern their faith generally let their greed govern their gifts.

Some men think they are not saying anything pointed unless they are stabbing another.

Many men run so hard to win the cake life offers as a prize that they shake out all their teeth long before they reach it.

W. G. MASON, Dist. Pas. Agt., 215 Elliott Sq., Buffalo N.Y.

Send four cents for Lewis & Clark Booklet to

A. M. CLEVELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"Waiter, bring me a bottle of champagne." "Yes, sir. Dry, sir?" "It's none of your business whether I'm dry or not."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE ...
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Friend—"I wonder, Ethel, that you allowed that Frenchman to kiss you in the conservatory." Ethel—"I couldn't help it." Friend—"Why couldn't you?" Ethel—"Because I can't speak French."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Mr. Oldboy—"Always respect grey hairs, my boy." Tommy—"Why? My ma doesn't." Mr. Oldboy—"You shouldn't say that." Tommy—"She wouldn't dye them if she did."

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Musical Friend—"Do you know anything about the laws of harmony?" Mr. Oldwed—"Well, yes. Give all your salary to your wife, and never try to have the last word."

MEMORANDUM FOR "THE WORLD"

T & B Myrtle Cut, largest sale in the World
T & B Myrtle Navy 100 plug; for sale every where

Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars; sales exceed "A Million a Month."

"The Japs are better fighters." "Yes." "And they are better equipped." "Yes." "And they have more confidence." "Yes." "But don't you think the Russians will win in the long run?" "Well, that seems to be their speciality."

Can't Afford Ill Health

Cure is Cheap at Any Price—Benefit Certain if You Use

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Only the wealthy can afford to be invalids.

They alone can bear the expense of constant attendance by doctors and high-salaried nurses.

Your time is your capital, and, whether your daily task is in the home or abroad, you must make every day count of prove a burden to yourself and friends.

Weakness is the greatest source of ill-health. Weakness of the blood and nerves, weakness of action of the heart, lungs and digestive organs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is well suited to the needs of a multitude of people because it overcomes weakness, first weakness of the blood and nerves, and through them the weakness of the organs of the body.

It may require a dozen or more boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to make you strong and well and send the thrill of health through your shrivelled arteries and wasted nerves.

Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a creator of blood and nerve force you can be positive that each box of it is at least doing you some good. Prove this by noting your increase in weight as new, firm flesh

INDIA'S HOME-MADE GUNS.

The new gun factory which is to be established by the Indian Government at Ishapur will have a much more important character than was originally expected. It will not only be able to turn out close upon thirty thousand weapons annually, but to manufacture the component parts of the weapon. India, in fact, will be self-supporting.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Great Guns," exclaimed the absent-minded man, "I just struck the lighted end of this cigar in my mouth." "How fortunate you were in discovering it at once, dear," rejoined his good wife.

I was Cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

Day of Islands.

I was Cured of Facial Neu-ralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

WM. DANIELS.

Springhill, N. S.

I was Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

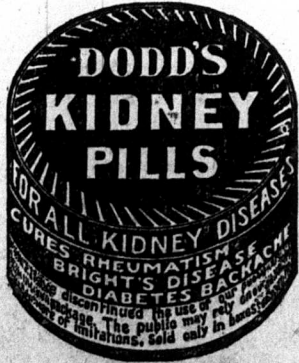
GEO. TINGELY.

Albert Co., N. B.

Her Mother—"You will assume a grave responsibility when you marry my daughter. Remember she was brought up in the lap of luxury." Her Adorer—"Oh, she's pretty well used to my lap now."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"What do you think is the most extraordinary invention of the age?" "The phonograph," answered Mr. Meekton, promptly. "The way that machine stands and talks back to Henritta positively takes my breath away."



Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the comb? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

Hair Vigor

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. LOUGDON, Lindsay, Cal.

\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Thin Hair

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 100 per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald....	\$1 00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1 50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1 65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1 65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1 50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1 65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2 40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1 80

Has Uriah got another check for a hundred ready?

What will the Conservative pass-word be "Whitney and Scotch."

The "Buffalo Bug" is a very tame affair when compared with the "Buffalo Mugs" who were with us at the last Provincial election. They will receive a warm reception if they pay Lennox a return visit.

The Mail and Empire continues to receive its chief political contributions from the man in the padded cell. It

hyenas as the writers of such articles that degrade our politics. The people of Ontario are too refined to gather their daily diet from such a revolting cess-pool. It is correct and proper to criticise the Hon. Mr. Ross. Every public man must expect to be criticised, but honest criticism and vulgar blackguardism are two different things, the Mail and Empire to the contrary notwithstanding. So long as such trash is printed and read, just so long may we expect such vulgar exhibitions as was witnessed upon our public streets a few days ago, when even the gray hairs of a highly respected clergyman could not save him from the abusive tongue of a candidate for parliament. We suppose the Mail and Empire would highly commend this action of Mr. Whitney's candidate in Napanee. If that paper which professes to be respectable can unblushingly use its blackguard language towards Mr. Ross we presume it will also justify this cowardly attack upon a minister of the gospel. Such however is the natural consequence of the course pursued by this paper. Men who are not strong enough to think for themselves will fall into its ways and instead of honest argument we will daily be treated by them to the same vulgar language with which its columns are filled.

The liberals of Lennox are aroused as they have not been for years. They intend to elect Mr. Madole and will do it unless the other side practices on a much larger scale than usual the tactics that were resorted to at the last election. There are two dangers that beset the liberals of Lennox—one is over confidence, the other is lack of vigilance. That Mr. Madole is the superior candidate is acknowledged upon all sides. It is also concluded by all except a few blind partisans that he will make a representative we will have reason to be proud of. He has developed an eloquence upon the public platform that would very soon gain for him the best debates in the house. These exceptional and excellent qualities of the liberal candidate when compared with his opponent raise him so high in the estimation of the liberals that they cannot conceive it possible that he could be defeated. It was that very confidence that made his majority so disastrously small at the last election. The liberals must also be vigilant. It is an old trick of the opposition in this riding to preach purity and practice corruption. There are several characters right here in the town of Napanee who need to be watched. It is not necessary to send to Buffalo for Yankee detectives to do this work; but some of the young liberals can do it, and while they are at it let them keep a strict watch on those Yankee boodlers. We had them with us the last time and we suppose we will have them again. There are several political dives in the town of Napanee, innocent looking places ordinarily but at election time they are veritable hot-beds of corruption. High carnival was held in these at the last Dominion Election. Keep an eye on them now. The ringleaders are known and if watched carefully they will not be able to do so much damage as if given a free hand. The same is true of the county polling subdivisions. Be vigilant.

POLITICAL POINTER.

Is it a fact that the trunk is being fitted up for the occasion. Poor old thing how it must sigh when it hears the tough swearing about itself.

Who can be had to make Ballots for voters who can not see very well? You might be accommodated if you asked

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

HALLER WAS POLITE.

A Story of the Famous Swiss Scientist and His Election.

Haller, a famous Swiss scientist of the eighteenth century, was once well rewarded for his politeness to a fellow traveler. Some scientists find it hard to take an interest in anything except their own specialties. It was not so with Haller. His fellow traveler was a good woman from Berne. The conversation fell naturally upon the commodity for which Berne is noted—cakes.

The Berne dame said with pride that she could make fourteen kinds of cakes.

What was her surprise and delight when Haller asked her how she made them! She eagerly began a recital, with copious explanations, of those fourteen recipes, and she had a good listener.

Perhaps Haller regretted his rash question, but he did not show it. He listened patiently and smilingly to the end, and he and the Bernese woman parted very good friends, though he had hardly spoken a word. It is safe to say that in all his scientific researches he had not learned so much about the combination of butter and sugar and eggs.

Some time afterward he was elected to an important political office. From some quarters he received an unexpected number of votes. Then he found out that his Bernese cakemaking friend had been so impressed with the intelligence and ability of her fellow traveler that when she heard he was running for office she gave her rela-

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Neilson & Robinson, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, F. L. Hooper and Thos. B. Wallace.

Not a Quarter—But 10 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Little Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good. Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilelessness, Nausea, Sallow-ness.—117—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

ODD CHINESE CUSTOM.

It is Etiquette to Belittle Oneself and One's Services.

In China, as in Japan, custom requires that one who has performed a meritorious service should belittle it, and one who has been selected for honors should declare himself unworthy. Who can imagine an American officeholder writing such a letter of acceptance as this, which the biographer of Li Hung Chang quotes from Tseng Kwo Fan, appointed viceroy of Nanking:

A warm reception if they pay returns a return visit.

The Mail and Empire continues to receive its chief political contributions from the man in the padded cell. It is impossible to conceive that any one clothed in his right mind or with any sense of decency could write such rubbish as can be seen in the columns of this paper every day. When political topics are being treated, the editors seem to be affected by a hysteria that expels all the instincts of the gentleman and exhibits only the vulgar and rowdy side of their nature. There are many gentlemen and respectable and decent people among its subscribers. Imagine a gentleman sitting down to breakfast last Saturday morning and as he glances over his morning paper he finds in glaring head lines that the Hon. Mr. Ross "attempts to cheat the people by means of coalition, bribery and perjury." Farther on he reads about "the system of roguery which Mr. G. W. Ross directs" and in the same issue he will learn that one of Mr. Ross' doctrines is "to denounce as traitors those who will not consent to crime." If the man who writes such disgusting rubbish is not in a padded cell he ought to be. Talk of purifying our politics! It is just such political

thing how it must sigh when it hears the tough swearing about itself.

Who can be had to make Ballots for voters who can not see very well? You might be accommodated if you asked the Doctor.

What will it be Scotch or plain Setoch, the first time ten cents worth, the second time fifty cents worth? Why not have a demijohn sent to room 10?

Is it not about time for Uriah to come down with his check for \$100.00. Do not fail me for conscience sake.

Will some of your readers kindly inform us where Switzerland is? It has been sworp to that it is in South Fredericksburg.

Noble \$500.00. Thankful \$500.00. Would have liked more, but then the other fellows helped me out. Brave good boys. Their kindness I can not forget, only hope they will do it again.

Did any one see the bottle on the stage, it might have been in the dressing room.

A Magical Life Saver is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After years of pain and agony with distressing Heart Disease, it gives relief in 30 minutes. Thos. Petry of Aylmer, Que., writes: "I had suffered for five years with a severe form of Heart Disease. The slightest exertion produced fatigue. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me quick relief, four bottles entirely cured me."—115—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

In no Department has able Liberal Administration been more fully shown than in that of the Provincial Secretary.

The revenue from this Department, in 1871, under the Sandfield-Macdonald Government was \$2,282. If that rate had continued for the succeeding years the total would have reached only \$73,000.

Under Liberal rule, however, the revenue from 1872 to 1903 inclusive, has totalled the large sum of \$728,420.

Could Not Be Settled Out of Court.

A good story is told concerning a certain magistrate, who always endeavors to smooth over any little differences which may be brought before him.

On the occasion in question the warrant was one for technical assault, and it came out in the course of evidence that the parties were neighbors and had been on the best of terms for some years.

"It is a great pity," said the judge, "that old friends like you seem to have been should appear before me in such a way. Surely this is a case which might be settled out of court."

"It can't be done," answered the plaintiff moodily. "I thought of that myself, but the cur won't fight."

Common Sense and Modern Medical Science have reversed the almost universal belief that Rheumatism cannot be cured. The great Scotch American Rheumatic cure has turned the tables and has given to sufferers a tried, safe, simple and permanent cure. Thousands have testified that it has cured them in three days.—122—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Having trouble with your lantern globes breaking? You can get one at WALLACE'S that heat can't break.

Famous I. Rodgers silverware, the best goods on the market from our own personal test. F. CHINNECK'S.

The store of quality.

3 cakes Oatmeal Soap, 10c at WALLACE'S Drug Store

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

pected number of votes. Then he found out that his Bernese cakemaking friend had been so impressed with the intelligence and ability of her fellow traveler that when she heard he was running for office she gave her relatives, friends and acquaintances no peace of mind until she had secured their promise to vote for him.

CABS IN RUSSIA.

Fares Are Low if You Are Up to the Tricks of the Drivers.

In no European country are cab fares so cheap as in Russia, for there is no tariff at all. On the rank are half a dozen drivers on the boxes of their droskies—tiny victorias, hung low and with just room for two if the two clasp waists after the Russian mode.

If you know just about how far you want to drive you take the first driver and tell him where you want to go and what is the price offered. The etiquette is followed invariably. The driver throws up his eyes in horror. He calls upon the saints to witness that so ridiculous a price must be doubled before he could look at it.

You are not deceived. You walk on. And before you have gone ten paces the cabman is after you, pointing politely to the seat in the drosky and with a grin, repeating frequently the Russian equivalent for "please."

But if you are driving to a destination at an unknown distance it is necessary to ask the opinion of the first belled, belted, bearded brigand on the box of a drosky. Then it is your turn to throw your eyes to heaven and call on the saints. A quick problem in division works itself out in your head. Three into a ruble? And you put yourself up to a Dutch auction along the rank. "Hotel So-and-so, sorok kopeck!" you cry, with a leaning toward generosity. There is a race for you. You drive a long way in Moscow for a dime.

\$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

So uniformly successful has Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proven in all forms of Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, and Leucorrhoea, that, after over a third of a century's experience in curing the worst cases of these distressing and debilitating ailments, Dr. Pierce now feels fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in cash for any case of these diseases which he cannot cure.

IT STANDS ALONE.—The "Favorite Prescription" stands alone, as the one and only remedy for these distressingly common forms of weakness, possessed of such positively specific curative properties as to warrant its makers in proposing, and binding themselves to forfeit, as we, the undersigned proprietors of that wonderful remedy hereby do, to pay the sum of \$500 in legal money of the United States in any case of the above diseases in which after a fair and reasonable trial of our treatment, we fail to cure. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee; no other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its manufacturers in making such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

Therefore, insist on having Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and turn your back on any unscrupulous dealer who would insult your intelligence by attempting to foist upon you some inferior substitute, under the plea that "it is just as good." Insist on having the article which has a record of a third of a century of cures and which is backed by those willing to forfeit \$500 if they cannot cure you.

In cases attended by a leucorrhoeal drain a solution of Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets should be used conjointly with the use of the "Favorite Prescription." They are sold by all druggists or sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Send 50 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Who can imagine an American officeholder writing such a letter of acceptance as this, which the biographer of Li Hung Chang quotes from Tseng Kwo Fan, appointed viceroy of Nankin:

"Being of no ability and having notwithstanding been intrusted with the most important duties, I have, as I tottered along, failed to do anything meritorious.

"When some years ago I went to Shanghai I did not succeed in subduing the Nienfel, but returned to Nankin and was ever after ashamed of myself. Last year I was graciously nominated viceroy of Chihli, but I made unsuitable appointments, mismanaged the army and failed to do any good for the Yellow river. I tremble as I think of my blunders, and in consequence I am overwhelmed by the gracious order which directs me to resume my former important post and thus displays your majesty's confidence in me instead, as would be just, of reprobating me for my worthlessness and dismissing me."

As it happened, this was from one of the most honest and best beloved Chinese who ever governed Nankin and was almost worshipped by the people of the province.

Quite a Difference.

"Father, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon?"

"About a dollar and a quarter, my boy."

Cultivating Brains.

Cultivating Brains is our business—that is, in a practical way. We teach young people, ambitious for business advancement, things that place their feet firmly on the ladder of success.

The phenomenal success of our College has been due to the results obtained, and the substantial positions readily secured by our graduates.

Write for catalogue containing full particulars of tuition, fees, &c., and see what others say of our work. Address—JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor,

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every day."

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00.
All Druggists.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

The Old Superstition About July 15 and the Weather.

The old superstition about St. Swithin and the rain has very generally died out. There are still, however, a good many who incline to the belief that such a notion must have had a basis of scientific fact or it could not have obtained as it has done for centuries. Some years ago the records of Greenwich observatory were examined for twenty years with a view to ascertaining whether as a matter of fact a rainy July 15 is usually followed by a rainy period approximating to forty days.

It was found that the years in which St. Swithin's day had given no rain were rather wetter during the following forty days than other years. It was concluded that the tradition had no meteorological facts whatever to support it. Everybody has heard the old story about the removal of St. Swithin's bones on July 15 and of the manner in which the saint resented it by deluging the district. It is a curious fact, but well authenticated, that the good man's bones were shifted from their original resting place in circumstances of considerable pomp and splendor and without a drop of rain falling. The origin of the superstition was probably a terrible flood which in 1313 devastated crops.

DEAN SWIFT.

He Never Flattered, and He Was Rude, Yet Fascinating.

Dean Swift never flatters. When told that the Duke of Buckingham desires his acquaintance he answers that the duke has not made sufficient advances to him yet. When asked to a dinner party by a secretary of state he insists upon drawing up a list of the company. Even ladies have to bow beneath the yoke. However beautiful, wealthy or high born, they must always appear as suppliants for Dr. Swift's acquaintance. Even then his rule is far from easy.

"Lady Burlington," says he, "I hear you can sing. Sing me a song." Her ladyship resents such an unceremonious address and refuses. "Why, madam," says Swift, "I suppose you take me for one of your poor English hedge parsons. Sing when I bid you." As Lord Burlington only laughs, the lady bursts into tears and leaves the room. This does not soften Swift. He meets her a few days after. "Pray, madam, are you so proud and ill natured now as when I last saw you?" is his greeting. The man's fascination is so strong that all yield to him.—"Dean Swift and His Writings."

FIRE AND THE SKIN.

Why the Action of Heat Causes the Cuticle to Turn Red.

Blushing is the effect of the action of radiated heat on the nerves controlling the small blood vessels of the skin. These tiny vessels are normally in a state of moderate contraction; under exposure to heat they relax and become distended with blood.

In regard to exposure to direct heat, the reddening of the skin, together with the uncomfortably warm feeling accompanying it, may be looked upon as one of the useful little "danger signals" with which we are surrounded.

Persons who from any cause have lost their susceptibility, as is the case in some forms of paralysis, may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results.

The reason that the face chiefly flushes is that, in the ordinary position near a fire, it is most directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the

1,800,000 People Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Likozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Likozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announce and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Likozone itself show what it can do. A test is better than testimonials, better than argument. In one year, 1,800,000 people have accepted this offer. They have told others what Likozone does, and the others told others. The result is that millions now use it. It is more widely employed than any medicine ever was—more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And your own neighbors—wherever you are—can tell you of people whom Likozone has cured.

Not Medicine.

Likozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Likozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Likozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Likozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Likozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Alcohol—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Cramp
Constipation
Cancer—Cancer
Diarrhea—Diarrhea
Dysentery—Dysentery
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis

Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleets
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicose
Women's Diseases
All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of failure or poisoned blood.
In nervous debility Likozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Likozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Likozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Likozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 408-404 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Likozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....
3
B Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Likozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

ROMANCE OF NEW ONTARIO

Marvelous Development of That Section.

CHAOS AND RECONSTRUCTION

Where Paternalism Was Desirable and Proved a Profitable Investment.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE SOO

In 1895 the first concession was made to Mr. F. H. Clergue for the establishment of Pulp Works at the Sault. Out of this, involving originally an investment of about \$1,000,000, there grew the following industries:

Chloride Pulp Works, Nickel Reduction Works, Car Shops, Veneering Mills, Steel Plant, The Algoma Central Railway.

These industries involved the expenditure of about \$33,000,000. The financial stringency in the United States in 1902-3 so crippled the industries that they had to suspend operations, and as a consequence about 5,000 men were thrown out of employment.

In October an appeal was made to the Government to advance the wages

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

mortgage on all the property of the Company, the first cost of which was \$30,000,000. With such ample security, the Government had no hesitation to pledge the credit of the Province for the sum of two millions of dollars for a period of two years, and the results have amply justified its confidence in the undertaking, as the following facts show:—

(1.) The Steel Plant is producing 500 tons of steel rails per day, which, at \$28 per ton, earns \$14,000 per day.

(2.) The Pulp Mills produce 100 tons of pulp per day, which, at \$15 a ton, earn \$1,500 per day.

(3.) The Helen Mine is producing

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 217

A. S. ASHLEY,

lost their susceptibility, as the case in some forms of paralysis, may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results.

The reason that the face chiefly flushes is that, in the ordinary position near a fire, it is most directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the body is shielded by clothing. Moreover, the nerves of the face are particularly sensitive in this respect, and the skin there is more abundantly furnished with blood vessels.

The Operatic "Star."

It is the star system that kills or cripples the smaller undertakings that might lead to the establishment of permanent operas in every part of the country, the money that should be reserved for these smaller undertakings each year being eaten up by two or three stars. Every one suffers. Ninety-nine impresarios in a hundred go bankrupt; consequently they are growing more and more afraid of speculating in stars, and it may be hoped that some day the stars will no longer be able to do their starrang—at least not at another man's risk—and even the public that likes to hear stars will have no opportunity.

Gulf Weed.

In China and other parts of the east gulf weed is often pickled and used in salads. It is found floating in vast quantities in some parts of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. Although a tropical plant, it is occasionally carried by winds and currents to the British coasts. The fronds are long, with distinct stalked leaves and air vessels which resemble berries. The presence of this weed on the Atlantic is regarded as a sure indication of the gulf stream, from which it takes its name.—Pearson's.

Met His Match.

"By the way," said the lawyer, "your friend Mrs. Sharp was a witness in a case I had today. It was my painful duty to cross examine her."

"I should think," said his wife, "that she would undergo the ordeal as well as any one I know."

"She did. Before she got through with me I had to ask the protection of the court."

Innocence.

Mistress—If such a thing occurs again, Marie, I shall have to get another servant. Marie—I wish you would, madam. There's quite enough work for two of us.

How Chicago Is Spelled.

In sorting over the letters for Chicago a man in the general Chicago office has kept an account of the number of different ways the word Chicago is spelled. Recently the record showed 197 different ways. Some ripe scholar in Finland sent a letter to his brother and spelled the name of the Garden City, Zizzazo. Still another foreigner, possibly with a sinister motive, spelled the word Jagjago. Hipabo, Jajello, Scheechacho, Hizage and Chachicho are also prime favorites.

He Found It.

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said the kindly host to his friend, who had suddenly disappeared, in the course of a stroll through the grounds, into a pit full of water. The friend climbed out and shook himself. "It doesn't matter," he said cheerily. "I found it."—London Globe.

The Demon of all Disease.—Kidney diseases are rightly so-called—they're inextinguishable, unaccountable and insidious. It is the function of the kidneys to filter out all impurities. If they're clogged South American Kidney Cure will put them to rights and defy the ravages of so grim a visitant as diabetes or other kidney complications. It relieves in six hours.—118—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

financial stringency in the United States in 1902-3 so crippled the industries that they had to suspend operations, and as a consequence about 5,000 men were thrown out of employment.

In October an appeal was made to the Government to advance the wages due the employees, as winter was approaching and their families were dependent upon their daily earnings. In fact, a riot was threatened unless some relief were afforded. The Government met this condition of things by an arrangement with the Banks whereby the sum of \$260,000 was paid as the arrears of wages to employees of the different Companies concerned. The Government was protected in this advance by the land grant promised the Railway, inasmuch as no part of the land grant had been transferred. The advance made to the Banks was, therefore, a lien on the property of the Company. Already nearly one-half of this advance has been repaid and the Government holds the guarantee of the Company that the remainder will be paid on or before the 1st of February next.

REVIVAL OF THE INDUSTRIES.

—The payment of the wages, although affording a measure of relief, still left the Company under a mortgage of \$4,500,000 to Speyer & Company, of New York, and as the mortgage was overdue, Speyer & Company declared their intention to foreclose and sell the property at public auction. From such sale certain consequences disastrous to the industries might follow. (1) The Company, besides the Speyer mortgage, owed different creditors \$1,800,000; of this sum \$1,200,000 was owing to Canadian creditors. If the mortgage were foreclosed all these creditors would be shut out and many of them could ill-afford the loss. (2) It was generally believed that if the property were transferred the Algoma Central Railway, which the Province had subsidized with a grant of 7,400 acres of land per mile would not be completed, and as the railway traversed valuable mineral, agricultural and timber districts, its extension to the Canadian Pacific was considered of great importance. The permanent failure of the Sault industries also involved the failure of the railway. This was undesirable. (3) It was well understood that if the Speyer mortgage were foreclosed, the United Steel Trusts that were the expected purchasers, and that had an option on the Works, would not operate the steel plant. This Trust, which controlled all the Steel industries of the United States, was anxious to prevent the manufacture of steel rails in Canada. By getting possession of the plant at the Sault, in which about \$7,000,000 were invested, they would hold the Canadian market for their American industries. The effect of this would be to prevent the development of the iron mines on the Eastern shore of Lake Superior and to crush one of the greatest industries ever launched in Canada.

In this crisis an effort was made to re-organize the Company on a new basis, and the Government was assured that if the bonds of the new Company were endorsed to the extent of two millions of dollars a re-organization could be effected. After the most careful consideration of the responsibility involved and the advantages to the Province from the re-establishment of these industries, the Government agreed to endorse the bonds, as already stated to the extent of two millions of money, on the condition that the railroad should be completed. The securities of the Government for this endorsement were: (a) the land grant already earned amounting to at least 600,000 acres, estimated by Mr. Whitney in 1901 at \$8 an acre; (b) 100 miles of railroad already completed; (c) a subsidy of \$240,000 earned from the Dominion Government, but not paid over; (d) a first

(1.) The Steel Plant is producing 500 tons of steel rails per day, which, at \$28 per ton, earns \$14,000 per day.

(2.) The Pulp Mills produce 100 tons of pulp per day, which, at \$15 a ton, earn \$1,500 per day.

(3.) The Helen Mine is producing 1,000 tons of iron ore per day at \$3.25 per ton, earning \$3,250 per day.

The earning power of the other industries cannot be so accurately estimated, but may be put at \$200 per day.

On the 1st November there were employed in these various industries 3,958 men. The pay roll for the month of October was \$130,049.49.

Mr. Whitney, in an address at Mr. Borden's meeting in the Massey Hall, October 4th, 1904, said that the \$2,000,000 given in aid of the Sault industries might as well have been thrown into Lake Superior. This is Mr. Whitney's idea of the duty of a Government in a great crisis.

Skinny.

"She said I was a regular Venus de Milo."

"Yes; she told me that you had just no arms at all."

THE WET TABLECLOTH.

It Puzzled the Ship's Passenger Until It Was Explained.

The understeward in setting the table poured a half glass of water on the clean white cloth and placed a dish of fruit on the puddle he had made. He made another puddle and placed on it the carafe. On a third puddle he placed the butter dish, and so on.

"Why do you spoil the cloth with all that water?" asked a passenger.

"Because the weather's rough, sir," said the steward, and then, making another puddle, he went on:

"We stewards on ocean liners must not be merely good waiters—we must be good wet weather waiters. And we have a number of tricks."

"One of our tricks is to set the heavy dishes upon wet spots. If we were to set them on dry spots in the ordinary way they would slide to and fro with every lurch of the ship. But if the cloth is wetted they don't slide. They adhere to the wet place as though glued to it."

"One of the first things a steward learns is to set a stormy weather table—to spill water on the cloth at each place where a heavy dish is to stand. This water serves its purpose thoroughly, and it doesn't look bad, either, for the dish covers it. No one knows of the wet spot underneath."

Beggars In England.

Beggars who feign diseases are no new thing in the streets of London. They existed in Charles II.'s time, only then the beggar was called a "ruffler," a "huff" or a "shabbaroon." If he was deaf and dumb he was called a "dummerer." The woman who sung hymns and led borrowed children by the hand was called a "clapperdozen." Vagrancy is no new thing, though it practically did not exist in mediaeval times. It was when the cities ceased to be confined within their own walls and long before the days of policemen that the people got beyond the control of the aldermen and their officers and vagrancy became a regular profession. The first English law against beggars was made by Henry VIII., who gave licenses to beg to the old and impotent and ordered that all other beggars should be whipped and sent back to their parishes.

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Crescote Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Crescote with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Naparee. 517

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPAREE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Naparee.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—range Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the low" rate

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57



DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Naparee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Express Office, Naparee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commissioner in H. C. J.

Conveyancer, etc.

141 MARLBANK.

Proved Himself.

"That Hustly seems like a plucky chap."

"Guess he is all right. He has plucked everybody in this neighborhood."—Detroit Free Press.

Inciting to Perjury.

Lawyer—Did the defendant to your knowledge ever incite another to perjury? Witness—Yes. Once I heard him ask a woman her age.

A love of justice is simply in a majority of men the fear of suffering injustice.—La Rochefoucauld.

When Vigo Was Famous.

Vigo, the Spanish seaport, is an old time scene of war. It was to Vigo that Drake and Norris sailed in 1588 to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. They burned Vigo, but failed to capture Lisbon and went away cursing each other. So little plunder was there that the common sailors received but 5 shillings a man in wages and took to robbery, for which many of them were hanged in and near London. When the English under Rooke put into Vigo harbor again there was treasure in sight. A fleet of Spanish galleons, of which Benbow had been in pursuit, was in the bay, protected by French fleet. Several galleons were captured by the English, but more went to the bottom and there remain to this day. Nowadays Vigo is a commonplace little town.

South American Nerve Tonic nerves, stimulates digestion, all essential to perfect health. In no case has potency been put to severer test than that of W. H. Sherman, of Morrisburg, O. He says: "I was completely run down nerves all agog, stomach rebelled at sight of food, constant distress and generally debilitated. Four bottles made a well man."—116—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the comb? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

Hair Vigor

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. Lonsdon, Lindsay, Cal.

\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Thin Hair

byenas as the writers of such articles that degrade our politics. The people of Ontario are too refined to gather their daily diet from such a revolting cess-pool. It is correct and proper to criticise the Hon. Mr. Ross. Every public man must expect to be criticised, but honest criticism and vulgar black-guardism are two different things, the Mail and Emsire to the contrary notwithstanding. So long as such trash is printed and read, just so long may we expect such vulgar exhibitions as was witnessed upon our public streets a few days ago, when even the gray hairs of a highly respected clergyman could not save him from the abusive tongue of a candidate for parliament. We suppose the Mail and Empire would highly commend this action of Mr. Whitney's candidate in Napanee. If that paper which professes to be respectable can unblushingly use its blackguard language towards Mr. Ross we presume it will also justify this cowardly attack upon a minister of the gospel. Such however is the natural consequence of the course pursued by this paper. Men who are are not strong enough to think for themselves will fall into its ways and instead of honest argument we will daily be treated by them to the same vulgar language with which its columns are filled.

The liberals of Lennox are aroused as they have not been for years. They intend to elect Mr. Madole and will do it unless the other side practices on a much larger scale than usual the tactics that were resorted to at the last election. There are two dangers that beset the liberals of Lennox—one is over confidence, the other is lack of vigilance. That Mr. Madole is the superior candidate is acknowledged upon all sides. It is also concluded by all except a few blind partisans that he will make a representative we will have reason to be proud of. He has developed an eloquence upon the public platform that would very soon gain for him the best debates in the house. These exceptional and excellent qualities of the liberal candidate when compared with his opponent raise him so high in the estimation of the liberals that they cannot conceive it possible that he could be defeated. It was that very confidence that made his majority so disastrously small at the last election. The liberals must also be vigilant. It is an old trick of the opposition in this riding to preach purity and practice corruption. There are several characters right here in the town of Napanee who need to be watched. It is not necessary to send to Buffalo for Yankee detectives to do this work; but some of the young liberals can do it, and while they are at it let them keep a strict watch on those Yankee boddlers. We had them with us the last time and we suppose we will have them again. There are several political dives in the town of Napanee, innocent looking places ordinarily but at election time they are veritable hot-beds of corruption. High carnival was held in these at the last Dominion Election. Keep an eye on them now. The ringleaders are known and if watched carefully they will not be able to do so much damage as if given a free hand. The same is true of the county polling subdivisions. Be vigilant.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Is it a fact that the trunk is being fitted up for the occasion. Poor old thing how it must sigh when it hears the tough swearing about itself.

Who can be had to make Ballots for voters who can not see very well? You might be accommodated if you asked the Doctor.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 cents per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type, in black type the rate will be 100 cents per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

Has Uriah got another check for a hundred ready?

What will the Conservative password be "Whitney and Scotch."

The "Buffalo Bug" is a very tame affair when compared with the "Buffalo Mugs" who were with us at the last Provincial election. They will receive a warm reception if they pay Lennox a return visit.

The Mail and Empire continues to receive its chief political contributions from the man in the padded cell. It

HALLER WAS POLITE.

A Story of the Famous Swiss Scientist and His Election.

Haller, a famous Swiss scientist of the eighteenth century, was once well rewarded for his politeness to a fellow traveler. Some scientists find it hard to take an interest in anything except their own specialties. It was not so with Haller. His fellow traveler was a good woman from Berne. The conversation fell naturally upon the commodity for which Berne is noted—cakes.

The Berne dame said with pride that she could make fourteen kinds of cakes.

What was her surprise and delight when Haller asked her how she made them! She eagerly began a recital, with copious explanations, of those fourteen recipes, and she had a good listener.

Perhaps Haller regretted his rash question, but he did not show it. He listened patiently and smilingly to the end, and he and the Bernese woman parted very good friends, though he had hardly spoken a word. It is safe to say that in all his scientific researches he had not learned so much about the combination of butter and sugar and eggs.

Some time afterward he was elected to an important political office. From some quarters he received an unexpected number of votes. Then he found out that his Bernese cakemaking friend had been so impressed with the intelligence and ability of her fellow traveler that when she heard he was running for office she gave her rela-

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box. Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Neilson & Robinson, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, F. L. Hooper and Thos. B. Wallace.

Not a Quarter—But 10 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Little Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good. Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Nausea, Sallow-ness.—117—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

ODD CHINESE CUSTOM.

It Is Etiquette to Belittle Oneself and One's Services.

In China, as in Japan, custom requires that one who has performed a meritorious service should belittle it, and one who has been selected for honors should declare himself unworthy. Who can imagine an American officeholder writing such a letter of acceptance as this, which the biographer of Li Hung Chang quotes from Tseng Kwo Fan, appointed viceroy of Nankin:

a warm reception if they pay Lennox a return visit.

The Mail and Empire continues to receive its chief political contributions from the man in the padded cell. It is impossible to conceive that any one clothed in his right mind or with any sense of decency could write such rubbish as can be seen in the columns of this paper every day. When political topics are being treated, the editors seem to be affected by a hysteria that expels all the instincts of the gentleman and exhibits only the vulgar and rowdy side of their nature. There are many gentlemen and respectable and decent people among its subscribers. Imagine a gentleman sitting down to breakfast last Saturday morning and as he glances over his morning paper he finds in glaring head lines that the Hon. Mr. Ross "attempts to cheat the people by means of coalition, bribery and perjury." Farther on he reads about "the system of roguery which Mr. G. W. Ross directs" and in the same issue he will learn that one of Mr. Ross' doctrines is "to denounce as traitors those who will not consent to crime." If the man who writes such disgusting rubbish is not in a padded cell he ought to be. Talk of purifying our politics! It is just such political

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00.
All Druggists.

tipped up for the occasion. Poor old thing how it must sigh when it hears the tough swearing about itself.

Who can be had to make Ballots for voters who can not see very well? You might be accommodated if you asked the Pastor.

What will it be Scotch or plain Scotch, the first time ten cents worth, the second time fifty cents worth? Why not have a demijohn sent to room 10?

Is it not about time for Uriah to come down with his check for \$100.00. Do not fail me for conscience sake.

Will some of your readers kindly inform us where Switzerville is? It has been sworn to that it is in South Fredericksburg.

Noble \$500.00. Thankful \$500.00. Would have liked more, but then the other fellows helped me out. Brave good boys. Their kindness I can not forget, only hope they will do it again.

Did any one see the bottle on the stage, it might have been in the dressing room.

A Magical Life Saver is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After years of pain and agony with distressing Heart Disease, it gives relief in 30 minutes. Thos. Petry of Aylmer, Que., writes: "I had suffered for five years with a severe form of Heart Disease. The slightest exertion produced fatigue. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me quick relief, four bottles entirely cured me."—115—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Provincial Secretary's Department.
In no Department has able Liberal Administration been more fully shown than in that of the Provincial Secretary.

The revenue from this Department, in 1871, under the Sandfield-Macdonald Government was \$2,282. If that rate had continued for the succeeding years, the total would have reached only \$73,000.

Under Liberal rule, however, the revenue from 1872 to 1903 inclusive has totalled the large sum of \$728,410.

Could Not Be Settled Out of Court.

A good story is told concerning a certain magistrate, who always endeavors to smooth over any little differences which may be brought before him.

On the occasion in question the warrant was one for technical assault, and it came out in the course of evidence that the parties were neighbors and had been on the best of terms for some years.

"It is a great pity," said the judge, "that old friends like you seem to have been should appear before me in such a way. Surely this is a case which might be settled out of court."

"It can't be done," answered the plaintiff moodily. "I thought of that myself, but the cur won't fight."

Common Sense and Modern Medical Science have reversed the almost universal belief that Rheumatism can be cured. The great South American Rheumatic cure has turned the tables and has given to sufferers a tried, safe, simple and permanent cure. Thousands have testified that it has cured them in three days.—122—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

Having trouble with your lantern globebreaking? You can get one at WALLACE'S that heat can't break.

Famous I. Rodgers silverware, the best goods on the market from our own personal test.
F. CHINNECK'S.

The store of quality.

3 cakes Oatmeal Soap, 10c at
WALLACE'S Drug Store

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher

some quarters he received an unexpected number of votes. Then he found out that his Bernese cakemaking friend had been so impressed with the intelligence and ability of her fellow traveler that when she heard he was running for office she gave her relatives, friends and acquaintances no peace of mind until she had secured their promise to vote for him.

CABS IN RUSSIA.

Fares Are Low if You Are Up to the Tricks of the Drivers.

In no European country are cab fares so cheap as in Russia, for there is no tariff at all. On the rank are half a dozen drivers on the boxes of their droskies—tiny victorias, hung low and with just room for two if the two clasp waists after the Russian mode.

If you know just about how far you want to drive you take the first driver and tell him where you want to go and what is the price offered. The etiquette is followed invariably. The driver throws up his eyes in horror. He calls upon the saints to witness that so ridiculous a price must be doubled before he could look at it.

You are not deceived. You walk on. And before you have gone ten paces the cabman is after you, pointing politely to the seat in the drosky and, with a grin, repeating frequently the Russian equivalent for "please."

But if you are driving to a destination at an unknown distance it is necessary to ask the opinion of the first belled, belted, bearded brigand on the box of a drosky. Then it is your turn to throw your eyes to heaven and call on the saints. A quick problem in division works itself out in your head. Three into a ruble? And you put yourself up to a Dutch auction along the rank. "Hotel So-and-so, sorok kopek!" you cry, with a leaning toward generosity. There is a race for you. You drive a long way in Moscow for a dime.

\$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

So uniformly successful has Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proven in all forms of Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, and Leucorrhoea, that, after over a third of a century's experience in curing the worst cases of these distressing and debilitating ailments, Dr. Pierce now feels fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in cash for any case of these diseases which he cannot cure.

IT STANDS ALONE.—The "Favorite Prescription" stands alone, as the only and only remedy for these distressingly common forms of weakness, possessed of such positively specific curative properties as to warrant its makers in proposing, and binding themselves to forfeit, as we, the undersigned proprietors of that wonderful remedy hereby do, to pay the sum of \$500 in legal money of the United States in any case of the above diseases in which after a fair and reasonable trial of our treatment, we fail to cure. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee; no other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its manufacturers in making such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

Therefore, insist on having Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and turn your back on any unscrupulous dealer who would insult your intelligence by attempting to foist upon you some inferior substitute, under the plea that "it is just as good." Insist on having the article which has a record of a third of a century of cures and \$500 if they cannot cure you.

In cases attended by a leucorrhoeal drain a solution of Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets should be used conjointly with the use of the "Favorite Prescription." They are sold by all druggists, or sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Send 50 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Who can imagine an American office-holder writing such a letter of acceptance as this, which the biographer of Li Hung Chang quotes from Tseng Kwo Fan, appointed viceroy of Nankin:

"Being of no ability and having notwithstanding been intrusted with the most important duties, I have, as I tottered along, failed to do anything meritorious.

"When some years ago I went to Shangtung I did not succeed in subduing the Nienfei, but returned to Nankin and was ever after ashamed of myself. Last year I was graciously nominated viceroy of Chili, but I made unsuitable appointments, mismanaged the army and failed to do any good for the Yellow river. I tremble as I think of my blunders, and in consequence I am overwhelmed by the gracious order which directs me to resume my former important post and thus displays your majesty's confidence in me instead, as would be just, of reprobating me for my worthlessness and dismissing me."

As it happened, this was from one of the most honest and best beloved Chinese who ever governed Nankin and was almost worshiped by the people of the province.

Quite a Difference.

"Father, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon?"

"About a dollar and a quarter, my boy."

Cultivating Brains.

Cultivating Brains is our business—that is, in a practical way. We teach young people, ambitious for business advancement, things that place their feet firmly on the ladder of success.

The phenomenal success of our College has been due to the results obtained, and the substantial positions readily secured by our graduates.

Write for catalogue containing full particulars of tuition, fees, &c., and see what others say of our work. Address—JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor,

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every day.

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

The Old Superstition About July 15 and the Weather.

The old superstition about St. Swithin and the rain has very generally died out. There are still, however, a good many who incline to the belief that such a notion must have had a basis of scientific fact or it could not have obtained as it has done for centuries. Some years ago the records of Greenwich observatory were examined for twenty years with a view to ascertaining whether as a matter of fact a rainy July 15 is usually followed by a rainy period approximating to forty days.

It was found that the years in which St. Swithin's day had given no rain were rather wetter during the following forty days than other years. It was concluded that the tradition had no meteorological facts whatever to support it. Everybody has heard the old story about the removal of St. Swithin's bones on July 15 and of the manner in which the saint resented it by deluging the district. It is a curious fact, but well authenticated, that the good man's bones were shifted from their original resting place in circumstances of considerable pomp and splendor and without a drop of rain falling. The origin of the superstition was probably a terrible flood which in 1313 devastated crops.

DEAN SWIFT.

He Never Flattered, and He Was Rude, Yet Fascinating.

Dean Swift never flatters. When told that the Duke of Buckingham desires his acquaintance he answers that the duke has not made sufficient advances to him yet. When asked to a dinner party by a secretary of state he insists upon drawing up a list of the company. Even ladies have to bow beneath the yoke. However beautiful, wealthy or high born, they must always appear as suppliants for Dr. Swift's acquaintance. Even then his rule is far from easy.

"Lady Burlington," says he, "I hear you can sing. Sing me a song." Her ladyship resents such an unceremonious address and refuses. "Why, madam," says Swift, "I suppose you take me for one of your poor English hedge parsons. Sing when I bid you." As Lord Burlington only laughs, the lady bursts into tears and leaves the room. This does not soften Swift. He meets her a few days after. "Pray, madam, are you so proud and ill natured now as when I last saw you?" is his greeting. The man's fascination is so strong that all yield to him.—Dean Swift and His Writings.

FIRE AND THE SKIN.

Why the Action of Heat Causes the Cuticle to Turn Red.

Blushing is the effect of the action of radiated heat on the nerves controlling the small blood vessels of the skin. These tiny vessels are normally in a state of moderate contraction; under exposure to heat they relax and become distended with blood.

In regard to exposure to direct heat, the reddening of the skin, together with the uncomfortably warm feeling accompanying it, may be looked upon as one of the useful little "danger signals" with which we are surrounded.

Persons who from any cause have lost their susceptibility, as is the case in some forms of paralysis, may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results.

The reason that the face chiefly flushes is that, in the ordinary position near a fire, it is most directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the

1,800,000 People Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Liquozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Liquozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announce and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Liquozone itself show what it can do. A test is better than testimonials, better than argument. In one year, 1,800,000 people have accepted this offer. They have told others what Liquozone does, and the others told others. The result is that millions now use it. It is more widely employed than any medicine ever was—more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And your own neighbors—wherever you are—can tell you of people whom Liquozone has cured.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Anemia
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Cramp
Constipation
Cancer—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhoea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quincy
Rheumatism
Rickets—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis

Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicose
Women's Diseases
All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

3.....
B Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

ROMANCE OF NEW ONTARIO

Marvelous Development of That Section.

CHAOS AND RECONSTRUCTION

Where Paternalism Was Desirable and Proved a Profitable Investment.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE SOO

In 1895 the first concession was made to Mr. F. H. Clergue for the establishment of Pulp Works at the Sault. Out of this, involving originally an investment of about \$1,000,000, there grew the following industries:

Chloride Pulp Works, Nickel Reduction Works, Car Shops, Veneering Mills, Steel Plant, The Algoma Central Railway.

These industries involved the expenditure of about \$33,000,000. The financial stringency in the United States in 1902-3 so crippled the industries that they had to suspend operations, and as a consequence about 5,000 men were thrown out of employment.

In October an appeal was made to the Government to advance the wages

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

mortgage on all the property of the Company, the first cost of which was \$30,000,000. With such ample security, the Government had no hesitation to pledge the credit of the Province for the sum of two millions of dollars for a period of two years, and the results have amply justified its confidence in the undertaking, as the following facts show:—
(1.) The Steel Plant is producing 500 tons of steel rails per day, which, at \$28 per ton, earns \$14,000 per day.
(2.) The Pulp Mills produce 100 tons of pulp per day, which, at \$15 a ton, earn \$1,500 per day.
(3.) The Helen Mine is producing

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 327

A S. ASHLEY,

lost their susceptibility, as is the case in some forms of paralysis, may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results.

The reason that the face chiefly flushes is that, in the ordinary position near a fire, it is most directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the body is shielded by clothing. Moreover, the nerves of the face are particularly sensitive in this respect, and the skin there is more abundantly furnished with blood vessels.

The Operatic "Star."

It is the star system that kills or cripples the smaller undertakings that might lead to the establishment of permanent operas in every part of the country, the money that should be reserved for these smaller undertakings each year being eaten up by two or three stars. Every one suffers. Ninety-nine impresarios in a hundred go bankrupt; consequently they are growing more and more afraid of speculating in stars, and it may be hoped that some day the stars will no longer be able to do their starr-ing—at least not at another man's risk—and even the public that likes to hear stars will have no opportunity.

Gulf Weed.

In China and other parts of the east gulf weed is often pickled and used in salads. It is found floating in vast quantities in some parts of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. Although a tropical plant, it is occasionally carried by winds and currents to the British coasts. The fronds are long, with distinct stalked leaves and air vessels which resemble berries. The presence of this weed on the Atlantic is regarded as a sure indication of the gulf stream, from which it takes its name.—Pearson's.

Met His Match.

"By the way," said the lawyer, "your friend Mrs. Sharp was a witness in a case I had today. It was my painful duty to cross examine her."

"I should think," said his wife, "that she would undergo the ordeal as well as any one I know."

"She did. Before she got through with me I had to ask the protection of the court."

Innocence.

Mistress—If such a thing occurs again, Marie, I shall have to get another servant. Marie—I wish you would, madam. There's quite enough work for two of us.

How Chicago Is Spelled.

In sorting over the letters for Chicago a man in the general Chicago office has kept an account of the number of different ways the word Chicago is spelled. Recently the record showed 197 different ways. Some ripe scholar in Finland sent a letter to his brother and spelled the name of the Garden City, Zizzazo. Still another foreigner, possibly with a sinister motive, spelled the word Jagjago. Hihpaho, Jajijo, Scheechacho, Hizage and Chachicho are also prime favorites.

He Found It.

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said the kindly host to his friend, who had suddenly disappeared. In the course of a stroll through the grounds, into a pit full of water. The friend climbed out and shook himself. "It doesn't matter," he said cheerily. "I found it."—London Globe.

The Demon of all Disease.—Kidney diseases are rightly so-called—they're inexplicable, unaccountable and insidious. It is the function of the kidneys to filter out all impurities. If they're clogged South American Kidney Cure will put them to rights and defy the ravages of so grim a visitant as diabetes or other kidney complications. It relieves in six hours. —118—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

financial stringency in the United States in 1902-3 so crippled the industries that they had to suspend operations, and as a consequence about 5,000 men were thrown out of employment.

In October an appeal was made to the Government to advance the wages due the employees, as winter was approaching and their families were dependent upon their daily earnings. In fact, a riot was threatened unless some relief were afforded. The Government met this condition of things by an arrangement with the Banks whereby the sum of \$260,000 was paid as the arrears of wages to employees of the different Companies concerned. The Government was protected in this advance by the land grant promised the Railway, inasmuch as no part of the land grant had been transferred. The advance made to the Banks was, therefore, a lien on the property of the Company. Already nearly one-half of this advance has been repaid and the Government holds the guarantee of the Company that the remainder will be paid on or before the 1st of February next.

REVIVAL OF THE INDUSTRIES.

—The payment of the wages, although affording a measure of relief, still left the Company under a mortgage of \$1,500,000 to Speyer & Company, of New York, and as the mortgage was overdue, Speyer & Company declared their intention to foreclose and sell the property at public auction. From such sale certain consequences disastrous to the industries might follow. (1) The Company, besides the Speyer mortgage, owed different creditors \$1,800,000; of this sum \$1,200,000 was owing to Canadian creditors. If the mortgage were foreclosed all these creditors would be shut out and many of them could ill-afford the loss. (2) It was generally believed that if the property were transferred the Algoma Central Railway, which the Province had subsidized with a grant of 7,400 acres of land per mile would not be completed, and as the railway traversed valuable mineral, agricultural and timber districts, its extension to the Canadian Pacific was considered of great importance. The permanent failure of the Sault industries also involved the failure of the railway. This was undesirable. (3) It was well understood that if the Speyer mortgage were foreclosed, the United Steel Trusts that were the expected purchasers, and that had an option on the Works, would not operate the steel plant. This Trust, which controlled all the Steel industries of the United States, was anxious to prevent the manufacture of steel rails in Canada. By getting possession of the plant at the Sault, in which about \$7,000,000 were invested, they would hold the Canadian market for their American industries. The effect of this would be to prevent the development of the iron mines on the Eastern shore of Lake Superior and to crush one of the greatest industries ever launched in Canada.

In this crisis an effort was made to re-organize the Company on a new basis, and the Government was assured that if the bonds of the new Company were endorsed to the extent of two millions of dollars a re-organization could be effected. After the most careful consideration of the responsibility involved and the advantages to the Province from the re-establishment of these industries, the Government agreed to endorse the bonds, as already stated to the extent of two millions of money, on the condition that the railroad should be completed. The securities of the Government for this endorsement were: (a) the land grant already earned amounting to at least 600,000 acres, estimated by Mr. Whitney in 1901 at \$8 an acre; (b) 100 miles of railroad already completed; (c) a subsidy of \$240,000 earned from the Dominion Government, but not paid over; (d) a first

(1) The Steel Plant is producing 500 tons of steel rails per day, which, at \$28 per ton, earns \$14,000 per day.

(2) The Pulp Mills produce 100 tons of pulp per day, which, at \$15 a ton, earn \$1,500 per day.

(3) The Helen Mine is producing 1,000 tons of iron ore per day at \$3.25 per ton, earning \$3,250 per day.

The earning power of the other industries cannot be so accurately estimated, but may be put at \$200 per day.

On the 1st November there were employed in these various industries 3,958 men. The pay roll for the month of October was \$130,049.49.

Mr. Whitney, in an address at Mr. Borden's meeting in the Massey Hall, October 4th, 1904, said that the \$2,000,000 given in aid of the Sault industries might as well have been thrown into Lake Superior. This is Mr. Whitney's idea of the duty of a Government in a great crisis.

Skinny.

"She said I was a regular Venus de Milo."

"Yes; she told me that you had just no arms at all."

THE WET TABLECLOTH.

It Puzzled the Ship's Passenger Until It Was Explained.

The understeward in setting the table poured a half glass of water on the clean white cloth and placed a dish of fruit on the puddle he had made. He made another puddle and placed on it the carafe. On a third puddle he placed the butter dish, and so on.

"Why do you spoil the cloth with all that water?" asked a passenger.

"Because the weather's rough, sir," said the steward, and then, making another puddle, he went on:

"We stewards on ocean liners must not be merely good waiters—we must be good wet weather waiters. And we have a number of tricks."

"One of our tricks is to set the heavy dishes upon wet spots. If we were to set them on dry spots in the ordinary way they would slide to and fro with every lurch of the ship. But if the cloth is wetted they don't slide. They adhere to the wet place as though glued to it."

"One of the first things a steward learns is to set a stormy weather table—to spill water on the cloth at each place where a heavy dish is to stand. This water serves its purpose thoroughly, and it doesn't look bad, either, for the dish covers it. No one knows of the wet spot underneath."

Beggars in England.

Beggars who feign diseases are no new thing in the streets of London. They existed in Charles II.'s time, only then the beggar was called a "ruffler," a "huff" or a "shabbaroon." If he was deaf and dumb he was called a "dummerer." The woman who sung hymns and led borrowed children by the hand was called a "clapperdozen." Vagrancy is no new thing, though it practically did not exist in mediaeval times. It was when the cities ceased to be confined within their own walls and long before the days of policemen that the people got beyond the control of the aldermen and their officers and vagrancy became a regular profession. The first English law against beggars was made by Henry VIII., who gave licenses to beg to the old and impotent and ordered that all other beggars should be whipped and sent back to their parishes.

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresoline Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresoline with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 617

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE ——— 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chambers, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Range Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest rate"

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57



DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Express Office, Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commissioner in H. C. J.

Conveyancer, etc.

147 MARLBANK.

Proved Himself.

"That Hushly seems like a plucky chap."

"Guess he is all right. He has plucked everybody in this neighborhood."—Detroit Free Press.

Inciting to Perjury.

Lawyer—Did the defendant to your knowledge ever incite another to perjury? Witness—Yes. Once I heard him ask a woman her age.

A love of justice is simply in a majority of men the fear of suffering injustice.—La Rochefoucauld.

When Vigo Was Famous.

Vigo, the Spanish seaport, is an old time scene of war. It was to Vigo that Drake and Norris sailed in 1588 to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. They burned Vigo, but failed to capture Lisbon and went away cursing each other. So little plunder was there that the common sailors received but 5 shillings a man in wages and took to robbery, for which many of them were hanged in and near London. When the English under Rooke put into Vigo harbor again there was treasure in sight. A fleet of Spanish galleons, of which Benbow had been in pursuit, was in the bay, protected by a French fleet. Several galleons were captured by the English, but more went to the bottom and there remain to this day. Nowadays Vigo is a commonplace little town.

South American Nerve tones the nerves, stimulates digestion, all essentials to perfect health. In no case has its potency been put to severer test than that of W. H. Sherman, of Morrisburg, Ont. He says "I was completely run down, nerves all agog, stomach rebelled at sight of food, constant distress and generally debilitated. Four bottles made me a well man."—116—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

Royal Baking Powder

45 CENTS
a pound can
25 cents a half pound can
AT ALL GROCERS

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar; is absolutely pure; has received the highest praise from all authorities on food at home and abroad; is used daily in millions of homes throughout the world.

Royal Baking Powder is the most economical thing in the kitchen.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also.

IF YOUR HAIR DOES NOT IMPROVE, WE WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

H. P. HALL & CO., Napanee, N.B.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.
Eastern Standard Time. No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.							
	Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6		Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 3	No. 5
Lye	Bannockburn	0	6:00		1:40		Lye	Deseronto	9	7:00	12:40	---	---
	Allans	5	6:15		1:50		Arr Napanee	9	7:20	1:00			
	Queensboro	8	6:25		2:05		Lye Napanee	9	7:40	1:10	12:30		4:25
	Bridgewater	14	6:40		2:25		Strathcona	15	8:05	1:20	12:40		4:40
Arr Lye	Twed	20	6:55		2:45		Newburgh	17	8:15	1:30	12:40		4:50
	Twed		7:00	7:20	2:55		Thomson's Mills	18					
	Stoco	21	7:10	7:35		3:05	Camden East	19	8:30	1:40	12:50		5:00
	Larkins	27	7:25	7:50		3:20	Arr Yarker	23	8:45	1:55	1:05		5:13
	Marlbank	33	7:40	8:15		3:40	Lye Yarker	23	9:00	2:10	1:05		5:20
	Erinsville	37	7:55	8:35		3:55	Galbraith	25					
	Tamworth	40	8:10	9:10	2:20	4:15	Moscow	27	9:20	2:20	1:20		5:35
	Wilson	41					Mudlake Bridge	30					
	Enterprise		8:25	9:35	2:40	4:35	Enterprise	34	9:35	2:40	1:35		5:45
	Mudlake Bridge	48					Wilson	34					
	Moscow	51	8:57	9:50	5:2	4:47	Tamworth	38	10:00	3:00	1:55		6:05
	Galbraith	53					Erinsville	41	10:10	3:20			6:15
	Yarker	55	8:48	10:40	3:05	5:00	Marlbank	45	10:25	3:40			6:28
	Yarker	55		10:25	3:05	5:00	Larkins	51	10:45	4:00			6:45
Arr Lye	Camden East	59		10:25	3:15	5:38	Stoco	55	11:00	4:15			7:03
	Thomson's Mills	60					Arr Twed	58	11:15	4:30			7:15
	Newburgh	61		10:35	3:25	5:48	Lye Twed	58	11:30	4:40			
	Strathcona	63		10:45	3:35	5:58	Bridgewater	64	11:50	5:10			
Arr Lye	Napanee	69		11:00	3:50	6:15	Queensboro	70	12:05	5:20			
	Napanee	69					Allans	73	12:20	5:30			
Arr Lye	Deseronto	78		11:30		6:55	Arr Bannockburn	78	12:40	5:50			

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.						
	Stations.	Miles	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 5.		Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve	Kingston	0	.....	3 25	.....	Lve	Deseronto	9	7 00	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction	9	.....	3 35	.....	Arr	Napanee	9	7 20	.....	.....
	Glenvale*	10	.....	.....	.....	Lve	Napanee	9	7 50	12 15	4 35
	Murvale*	14	.....	4 04	.....		Strathcona	15	8 05	12 30	4 40
Arr Lve	Harrowsmith	19	8 00	4 20	.....		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	4 50
	Sydenham	23	8 10	4 20	.....		Thomson's Mills*	18	.....	.....	.....
	Harrowsmith	19	8 10	4 20	.....	Arr	Camden East	19	8 30	12 50	5 00
	Frontenac*	22	.....	4 20	.....	Lve	Yarker	23	8 41	1 03	5 13
	Yarker	26	8 25	4 50	.....	Arr	Yarker	23	8 55	.....	6 20
Lve	Yarker	26	8 35	5 00	.....		Galbraith	25	.....	.....	.....
	Camden East	30	9 15	5 18	5 58	Arr	Harrowsmith	30	9 10	.....	6 15
	Thomson's Mills*	31	.....	.....	.....		Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 40
	Newburgh	32	9 30	3 25	5 48	Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 10	.....	.....
	Strathcona	34	9 45	3 35	5 58		Murvale*	35	9 22	.....	.....
	Napanee	40	10 00	3 50	6 15		Glenvale*	39	9 54	.....	.....
Arr Lve	Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....	.....		G. T. R. Junction	47	9 50	.....	.....
	Deseronto	49	.....	6 15	.....	Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	.....	.....

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
9:15 a.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
8:35 "	3:55 "			10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
6:35 "	6:55 "					2:45 p.m.	4:10 "

and the produce of the 'dairy from Lennox among the other older counties. The first six months' interest on the bonds guaranteed by the Government, \$50,000, and on the mortgage bonds, \$250,000, had been paid when the money recently fell due. Nearly all the creditors, 1,800 in all, had been paid a sum of \$2,700,000. About twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars yet remained to be paid, and he believed this would be paid before the beginning of the new year. He spoke of the large contracts given by the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial and the Temiskaming Railways as proof of the prosperity and bright future of the Soo works, and incidentally referred to the legislation providing that no one should be employed on works aided by the Government who came from countries where there is an alien law against Canadians.—Premier Ross at Barrie.

Is It Time for a Change?

Conservatives say it is time for a change in Ontario. The Liberals said so in 1896 in regard to Ottawa. The difference lies in the fact that the Liberals in 1896 proved there was need for a change. They not only made charges but they proved them. McGreevy was in jail—Langevin driven from public life—and abuses of public office for gain were proved up to the hilt. Finally the bolt of part of the Cabinet against Premier Bowell showed the country the truth of the Liberal charges that the Conservative Government at that time was unfit to govern and that it was "time for a change."

Have any charges of contract breaking, of dishonest management of the public funds or resources been proven or even specifically made against the Ontario Government?

Premier Ross said at Napanee:—
I want this note to go to the country—that every member of the Liberal Administration, that has been in power since 1871, is able to stand before the most critical court in the land, before any committee of the House. As I have often done in days gone by, I challenge our opponents to show that the Administration has been corrupt, that we have traded in our position for political support, that we have bartered public contracts for election funds, or that we have done anything that will bring a feeling of shame to the most sensitive conscience. That is our challenge to the country to-day. (Loud cheers.) We say that after 34 years' service it is a challenge you will admit that I can make with some pride. So that when we said in 1896 it was time for a change we made out a case. There is no case made out in the present instance. (Cheers.)

Not a Dollar Misplaced.

"We assisted in the construction of 2,300 odd miles of railway, and to this moment our opponents are not able to say that we misplaced a dollar or aided in the construction of a single mile of useless railway. (Applause.) We set ourselves to supply the necessary public accommodation for normal schools, for public institutions, asylums, Central Prison, and so on. We had to erect Parliament Buildings for the necessary accommodation of the Legislature. In thirty years we have spent \$9,518,571 on public buildings. Let any one of you sit down to see what that involves—the drawing of plans, the managing of contracts, and so on—and you will see that some of the large enterprises which I have named, and will name in a moment, required considerable effort on the part of the Government. There the buildings are. No architect will condemn them. They are perfectly arranged, so far as sanitary accommodation and everything else is concerned. The money was paid out of the Public

tween capital and labor, and such a bureau, Mr. Ross said, he would be glad to see established under the control of the workmen themselves. (Applause.) The Government did not want to interfere between capital and labor in any form as a Government, but might contribute a small sum towards the maintenance of such a bureau and let the workmen manage it for themselves.

Increased Products of the Farm.

"My hon. friend Mr. Dryden, the second in succession in the Department of Agriculture, has grappled with the great problem of finding out the value of soil and atmosphere in regard to their effect on the products of the farm. What do our opponents say in regard to his success now? Commendations on every hand from those who once voted against him. Is it a small thing—I am dealing tonight with stern realities—is it a small thing that a Government in this Province can so direct the energies of the farmer as to increase threefold, fivefold, yes, twentyfold in some cases, the products of the farm; to advance among the farmers a great desire to perfect this, one of the noblest of Canadian callings; to brighten their own homes, and to bring to the markets of the world of their products that which will stand the severest test, until to-day in England we stand second in the matter of cheese and third in the matter of butter, while at St. Louis our horses, cattle and sheep carried off high honors? (Applause.) It is only the other day, too, that I read that our fruit growers had carried off one of the first prizes at the Horticultural Exhibition at London, England. Everywhere there is evidence that this work is not superficial; everywhere there is evidence in the improvements of the farms, in the larger bank accounts, in competition with other people, that the work of the Department of Agriculture is honestly and efficiently done, and that it has brought to this country extraordinary rewards."—Premier Ross in Toronto.

The Finances Were Safe.

Mr. Whitney, Hon. G. W. Ross said, at the Temple banquet in Toronto, wanted an audit of the finances. The Province of Ontario had an auditor with the same powers as Mr. Lorne Macdougall at Ottawa, and he thought the finances were safe in his hands. There was also a Public Accounts Committee on which twenty-four Conservatives sat every session. Still Mr. Whitney did not think the public accounts were well enough known to the people, and proposed putting them in the churches and schools. If his (the speaker's) pastor, Rev. Dr. Milligan, were to open a copy of the public accounts in church on Sunday and proceed to preach a sermon from it, he thought he would have to be excused, go home and read Milton's "Paradise Lost" or "Paradise Regained."

"The very childishness of these proposals," said Mr. Ross, "shows the extremities to which they are driven. They have no larger scheme to appeal to the imagination, nothing to do anybody substantial good. I do not claim to be equal in capacity to those of my predecessors who gave you much of that legislation. We have done a little good in the last five years. But I have given you the record of the Liberal party and it is our ambition to keep that high level during the term of our administration." (Applause.)

A Remedy.

He—The doctor told Jack that he had been studying too hard lately. She—And what did he recommend? He—Oh, he advised him to go into society a little more and give his brain a rest.—Sketchy Bits.

Great Men.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napance	Deseronto	Deseronto	Pictou
7 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
8 35 "	3 55 "		
6 35 "	6 55 "		
7 35 "	8 15 "		
7 55 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
1 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.		
4 40 "	4 51 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
6 10 "	7 10 "		
6 35 "	6 45 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
8 15 "	8 35 "		

"Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

E. WALTER RATHBURN,
President.

H. B. SHEERWOOD,
Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases relieved in a day. Eczema, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant comfort in cases of Itching, Bleeding or Blind Piles, and will cure in from three to six nights.—35 cents.—119—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

23,000 PEOPLE.

Last Year That Number Was Brought In to Settle Ontario's Lands—Farm Labor Bureau.

When Hon. Geo. W. Ross became Premier of Ontario in 1899, among other measures in connection with the development of New Ontario he created the Bureau of Colonization to direct land-seekers and in other ways to facilitate settlement in the new districts.

Since, thousands of settlers have purchased or located farms in New Ontario through personal advice given them through this bureau. In four years nearly all the farms in Temiskaming and Rainy River Valley have been sold to settlers, while many other settlers have located in southern Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Wabigoon districts.

The movement of farm hands and settlers to New Ontario and the west created a shortage of help on the farms of old Ontario, and steps were at once taken to relieve the situation by an increased immigration from the mother country. The number of immigrants arriving in Ontario in 1900 was a trifle over 3,000. The immigration to Ontario from Great Britain for eleven months of 1904 exceeded 23,000. These immigrants were not dumped here and allowed to shift for themselves in the larger cities, but during the past two seasons over 12,000 of them were supplied with railway tickets and sent to farmers who had applied for help to the Government Farm Labor Bureau. Many of these will go to New Ontario when they become better acquainted with Ontario methods of farming, but in the meantime they supply the help our farmers need, and which is delivered at their doors by the Government free of any cost to them.

The following personal letter, which the Premier forwarded to Mr. H. B. Kyle, indicates his interest in this special work of immigration. Mr. Kyle is the special agent of the Government to help meet the demands for farm labor in the Province:

Toronto, March 25th, 1903.

(Personal.)
My Dear Mr. Kyle,—I was so busy when I arranged to send you to England that I was unable to give you full instructions as to what I

Stomach "Scrowls."—Ever notice the seams and furrows that steal into the face of the sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia, and chronic stomach ailments? Watch the sunshine break in and the lines vanish when Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are given a chance to show their power. One lady, in writing of their efficacy in her case calls them "A heaven-born healer." 35 cts.—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

pected you to do on arriving there, although from a conversation I had with you before you left I have no doubt you understood what is expected of you very well.

(1) Let me say that you are to devote your attention entirely to the encouragement of farm laborers, domestic servants and such other people as are likely to make settlers on the agricultural lands of the Province.

(2) You might inform such people as you think would be disposed to come to Canada of our large beet root industry, employing certain labor of women and children and perhaps men of over middle-age who are not physically able to do hard work, that they could find employment during the summer season for a couple of months more or less.

(3) Kindly remember that you have no commission to encourage the artisan classes to come to Ontario, as the Government has fully decided that the demands for skilled labor shall be left entirely to the various industries requiring such labor, and consider that you have no authority either from the Government or from any employer of skilled labor to invite or encourage that particular class to come to the Province. Of course you are at liberty to speak of Ontario generally and of its prosperous condition as a suitable home for good citizens of any class, without holding out inducements, however, to the artisan classes, either as to wages or employment.

(Signed) Geo. W. Ross.

A GOVERNMENT THAT DOES THINGS.

The People of Ontario Want a Government That Can and Will Do Things—If the Needs of the Province Require Action for Which There is No Precedent Ross Makes the Precedent in Doing What I Needed.

The Soo industries, Mr. Ross continued, fell into difficulties. The stock speculators in the United States practically impoverished some of the men who were at the back of the industries. They had invested \$23,000,000 in plants of various kinds. The turn had been reached where, if the Government did not assist the industries, the steel trust of the United States, that practically had a mortgage in whole, would close those industries. "We were not going to bend the knee to the Americans," said he, "in allowing the interests of the Province of Ontario to be sacrificed by the millionaires of Wall street. We said to the Legislative Assembly: 'We will endorse the bonds of this concern to the extent of \$2,000,000 on everything they owned. They will pay the interest and redeem the bonds in two years.'" Preceding, Mr. Ross said this action, taken in spite of the Opposition, had resulted in reviving the Soo industries; 4,000 men in round numbers were being employed, and \$130,000 a month, or \$1,500,000 a year, was being paid in wages. These men were being fed and supplied from older Ontario, were getting pork, bacon, wheat and flour

They are perfectly arranged, so far as sanitary accommodation—and everything else is concerned. The money was paid out of the Public Treasury, and no man can place his hand on one single dollar paid for blood money, for political purposes, or misapplied in any way, so far as the Government is concerned." (Applause.)—Premier Ross at Toronto Banquet in his honor.

It Is No Time for a Change Now.

The Liberal Government had collected \$124,000,000 and spent \$121,000,000 of it, and on the day the House was dissolved there was cash on hand of \$2,950,000. (Cheers.) "Fancy the Conservative party in power for thirty years and having any capital!" remarked the Premier. "The thing is unthinkable, and if you give them a chance, in five years they will not have much in the treasury, but somebody will have it, and it is to this forced distribution that I am so decidedly opposed." The record of the Government's administration was unimpeachable.

CANADA ON EVE OF GREAT THINGS.

This Is No Time for Men of Falut Hearts—To Shape the Destiny of Ontario We Want Men of Courage, Men of Action, Broad Gauge Men, Who Are Not Afraid to Do Things.

Mr. Ross said he would scorn to be leader of a Government that could not keep up with the energy and public spirit that prevail in this country. "The Liberal party, so far as I am concerned," he added, "and so far as the men following me are concerned, is resolved that whatever may be done by enterprise, public spirit, the judicious investment of money given us, will be done, so that Ontario will hold the first place in the procession of the Provinces of this Dominion. (Cheers.) Sir John Macdonald was wiser than some of us thought when he proposed a new era for Canada. We are now the progressive party, as his was then, and behold, slowly coming around the foot of the hill we see Whitney with his little band of footsore followers trying to catch up with the great Liberal party by stealing all that we possess." (Cheers.) Have nothing to do with them; they are not required; they have not shown their capacity for governing yet. They have been in the wilderness for a good many years. They have not fulfilled the term of their punishment yet—(A voice—Four years more)—before they cross into the promised land. Let them remain until the last hour, and we shall see on every great question the Province of Ontario shall lead the way.—Premier Ross at Napance.

THE FRIEND OF LABOR

Is He Who Brings to the Worker the Opportunity to Work.

Sometimes there is a surplus of labor in one town and a deficiency in others. What could greatly relieve the difficulty and greatly contribute to the easy running of the labor market would be the establishment of some central labor bureau, where statistics can be kept of the number of workmen in any town and the number for whom there is employment, so that when, say, ten men are needed in any particular trade employers may write to the central bureau and learn where they may get them. Such a bureau would help to facilitate the steady employment of men, would improve the relations be-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pritchard*

society a little more and give him brain a rest—Sketchy Bits.

Great Men.

It is a matter of common observation that at the passing of the great men of each generation there is a pessimistic feeling prevalent that "there were giants in those days." But the feeling has never had any warrant in the actual deficiencies of the oncoming generations. Orators have come and gone and statesmen have come and gone, and sometimes their immediate successors have not been discernible. But in time the men have emerged who have taken their places and who have improved upon the patterns they left.

Never Touched Him.

The old man paused at the parlor door on his way upstairs.

"Don't forget, young man," he said, "that the lights in this house are all out at 10 o'clock."

"Thanks," rejoined the young man, who was helping the fair maid to hold the sofa down, "but—er—couldn't you make an exception tonight and put 'em out an hour earlier?"

Lucky Stars.

"I've had a very successful season," said the prosperous looking theatrical manager.

"Well, you can thank your stars for that," replied the seedy looking manager.

Close's Mills closed for custom grinding, until a thaw, or further notice.

J. A. CLOSE.

Hand sleighs that will coast, made of steel, at

BOYLE & SON.

Catarrhal Headaches—That dull, wretched pain in the head just over the eyes is one of the surest signs that the seeds of catarrh have been sown, and it's your warning to administer the quickest and surest way to prevent the seating of this dreaded malady. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will stop all pain in ten minutes, and cure. 50 cents.—121—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

REASON

WHY YOU SHOULD

Red I Tea

Because it is tested

Tea tasting can well be a man who can taste several and, by his keen senses, distinguish between them, and who, each and every tea was good but the particular district, a—such a man is the professional

The head man in my is a master in his profession in London, Eng., and is a tea both his Father and Grand came natural to him and he best judges of tea in America

He and his assistants do and superintend the blending

RED ROSE TEA is

T. H. ESTABROOK

BRANCHES: TOR

DEVELOPED INDUSTRIES.

Good Roads, Beet Sugar and Power Development in Ontario.

"Now I am not going to deal in detail with all that we attempted to do. We grappled with the question of good roads. That was in my time. Six counties have already accepted our system, and \$543,000 has been spent on good roads, of which we paid \$181,000. We endeavored to develop the beet-root sugar industry, and the Berlin factory produced 7,000,000 pounds of sugar last year, which will yield to the farmers probably \$150,000. The policy of the Government has been to encourage wherever we could home industry, and to see that the money now sent abroad to supply us with our natural wants is expended in industries on our own ground. Canada for Canadians, and the operation of industries in any line that can be productive and profitable. (Applause.)

"We took up another little problem, the development of power at Niagara Falls. On the face of it that seems a small matter, but look at it. By the arrangements which we made with three power companies you are going to secure on Canadian soil at Niagara an expenditure of \$25,000,000—American money most of it, but they may spend \$25,000,000 more if they choose.

Rental From Public Franchises.

"What are we going to get from those franchises? We are going to realize nearly \$275,000 by way of rental, and I received an invitation to-day to visit the opening of the first power house on the Canadian side on Monday next, showing that this investment is real, showing that we are not shooting an arrow into the air, but that the country is going to get substantial rewards from our management of this department. Everything, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say, and without a shadow of egotism, every matter large or small with which we have dealt has been successful, and that in itself shows some judgment on our part, some judgment on the part of the Legislative Assembly that advises us, and, in my judgment, far more to the credit of the Government than any obstruction or criticism could be to their disadvantage.

A Progressive Mineral Policy.

"We undertook the development of our mineral resources and we are getting on with them very well. During my time we have placed upon the market from our gold mines nearly \$1,384,736 worth; in silver, \$313,721; in iron ore, \$1,285,728—that iron ore we sold mostly to the United States, some at Hamilton, some at Deseronto, some at Midland and some at the Soo; pig iron, \$5,439,139 worth; nickel, \$7,852,729 worth, and copper, \$2,482,007 worth. Or in all, in these three mineral products we have produced in the last five years, under a mineral policy that some people condemn, \$18,000,000 worth of ore. It is leading us to this position, that sooner or later Canada will be independent of the world for her iron and for her steel and all products that are made from iron and steel—(applause)—a most important consideration for us Canadians when we see that in the United States, because of the possession of vast beds of ore and large industries for the manufacture of iron, they were able to form a billion-dollar trust to control the American market and indirectly to control the Canadian market. That was one of their objects."—Premier Ross in Toronto.

Fought for Provincial Rights.

"Now, these, as I said before, are large questions with which I have dealt, and they are only a few. In legislation we dealt with municipal law, and who has much fault to find with our municipal law? We have dealt with labor laws, and we had to go into the courts to fight for the

MR. WHITNEY HAD A SCOTCH.

"Thirsty Wolves From Belleville" Had Many.

HOTELKEEPER WAS FINED.

Friday last a liquor case before Police Magistrate Daly, of Napanee, caused great interest, as it was proved that on the night of December 22nd Mr. J. P. Whitney, ex-M.P.P., received liquor from the bar of the Paisley House within prohibited hours, also that several prominent Conservatives of Belleville were unlawfully drinking in the bar. The charge was against Manley Conger, proprietor of the Paisley House, and the night on which improper selling took place was December 22nd, when the Conservative leader, E. Gus Porter, M.P., and other prominent Conservatives spoke at a public meeting. After the close of the meeting several speakers and a number of their supporters adjourned to the Paisley bar regardless of the restrictions of law and order. When the case was called the defendant, who had as counsel Mr. Herrington of Napanee, pleaded guilty, and his counsel asked that the sentence be light, owing to the previous good reputation of the defendant.

COULD NOT HUSH IT UP.

The magistrate said that he was under instructions from the department to take evidence in all important liquor cases and he considered that in this case he should learn the magnitude of the offense, so that he could adjudge a penalty. Mr. Herrington made another vigorous appeal to have further evidence dispensed with, but the Magistrate was firm.

George Conger brother of the defendant was called as the first witness. He testified in response to H. M. Deroche K. C., counsel for the prosecution, that he was tending bar in the Paisley House during the evening and after ten o'clock at night. He sold intoxicating liquors to several persons in the bar after 11 o'clock. He also took liquor to the room occupied by J. P. Whitney after 11 o'clock. The liquor was Scotch whiskey, and although Mr. Whitney did not pay for it at the time, it was charged up in his bill, and he paid it the next morning.

A LONE DRINK.

The whiskey was taken up in tumblers and Mr. Whitney was alone in the room at the time he went up. Mr. Herrington again arose and protested against further evidence being taken, as he contended it would furnish a bad precedent.

Magistrate Daly said that if everything was so clear as the defence claimed there should be nothing to fear in the evidence of the witness. He had heard many street rumors of disorder on the night in question and he was determined to shield no one in his search for the truth.

Manley Conger was finally called and corroborated the evidence of his brother and added considerably thereto. He testified that he was tending bar after 11 o'clock on the night in question and after that time served drinks over the bar to several men, of whom he remembered a few. Among the party were E. Gus Porter, M.P., Hope McGinnis, Walter Fanning and W. P. McMahon, prominent men of Belleville. Among other guests at the hotel were W. M. Belair, John G. Meagher, J. Lockie Wilson, J. P. Whitney, W. J. Hanna, ex-M.P.P., and J. W. Johnston, but the witness could not say they were in the bar. Witness only remembered two Napanee men, Melville Taylor and Thomas Diamond as being in the bar.

GOT RATHER EXCITED.

Melville Taylor also gave evidence. He saw several there but did not know who they were. Diamond had an altercation with W. H. McMahon, a Belleville lawyer who said, "If I had a gun I would shoot you." McMahon the witness said, appeared to be in a drunken condition. Thomas Diamond admitted that he was in the bar after hours and testified that the most noticeable person to him was E. Gus Porter M.P. He corroborated Taylor evidence in regard to his altercation with McMahon. Mr. Herrington submitted that leniency should be shown the prisoner on account of the previous good reputation of the hotel and for the straightforward manner in which he had given his evidence.

A VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.



Rev. J. N. Parker.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much effected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now

House.

Some of these sources of revenue and the total receipts are as follows: Succession Duties, 1892 to 1903 inclusive.....\$2,462,720 Estimate for 1904.....450,000 Supplementary Revenue Act of 1899; 1899 to 1903.....1,187,941 Brewers' and Distillers' Licenses 1899 to 1903.....310,879 Shooting Licenses, 1892 to 1903.....99,307 Insurance and Loan Corporations, 1885 to 1903.....315,562

\$4,826,409

32 YEARS IN THE SADDLE.

At the Head of the Procession All the Time and Still Leading.

One of the Toronto papers. Mr. Ross went on, printed regularly a cartoon of a war horse that had been 32 years in the saddle. Well, suppose he has. He is as good a war horse now as when the saddle



when 83 years old can say it has invigorated my whole system. I cannot but think, dear Doctor, that you must feel very thankful to the all loving Father that you have been permitted to live, and by your skill be such a blessing as you have been to suffering humanity."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

A Bishop's Letter.

T. H. Lomax, D. D., Bishop 2nd Dist. A. M. E., of Charlotte, N. C., writes: "I recommend your Peruna to all who want a strengthening tonic and a very effective remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—T. H. Lomax.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

have taken them up long ago? They had an opportunity. Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron was their first leader, and he deserted the army that he led. Sir Wm. Meredith was their second leader. He went through four or five campaigns with them, and he abandoned the contest. Mr. Marter followed for a short time. He was not satisfactory to his party, for they retired him almost forcibly, and Mr. Whitney has been at it now for about six or seven years. So near and yet so far. (Laughter.) Now, that is a simple proposition. If our opponents were unable in all these eight campaigns under such leaders as I have mentioned to submit an alternative policy to the people of this country which was more acceptable than ours, surely the people would have accepted it before now."—Premier Ross at Temple Banquet.

Ontario's Splendid Financial Record Under Liberal Rule.

Receipts—1867 to 31st December, 1903.....\$123,031,976.53 Expenditures—1867 to

Fought for Provincial Rights.

"Now, these, as I said before, are large questions with which I have dealt, and they are only a few. In legislation we dealt with municipal law, and who has much fault to find with our municipal law? We have dealt with labor laws, and we had to go into the courts to fight for the rights of the Province, and we had to contest the field with the best constitutional lawyers that could be found in this country or in England, and we were universally successful in our litigation before the Privy Council as we were successful in our litigation at home. I put these facts before you, and I have no doubt some of them will go to the country, to show that this is a Government that has—and remember I am speaking modestly—the capacity for administration, that makes it its burden duty to keep up with the demands of the people in every quarter, and it is a curious thing in the double-barrelled policy which Mr. Whitney has given us—the policy of the conference and his own policy subsequently—that there is nothing proposed except a few things in imitation of our policy, nothing that can be really usefully added to what the Liberal party proposes or what the Liberal party has done."—Premier Ross at Toronto.

More Than Skin Tight.

Senator Joe Blackburn, who was quite a dandy in his younger days, once ordered a pair of trousers from his tailor, and as the fashion then was to wear tight nether habiliments he emphatically demanded that this particular pair be skin tight. In due time the trousers were sent home and tried on, whereupon the senator sent for the tailor and proceeded to open fire. "What in the blankety blank blank have you done with these trousers?" he demanded. "You told me to make them skin tight, sir," faltered the tailor. "Yes; but, by the great horn spoon, you overdid it," roared the senator. "I can sit down in my skin, but I can't in these trousers."

after hours and testified that the most noticeable person to him was E. Gus Porter M.P. He corroborated Taylor evidence in regard to his altercation with McMahon. Mr. Herrington submitted that leniency should be shown the prisoner on account of the previous good reputation of the hotel and for the straightforward manner in which he had given his evidence.

HELP OUT IN THE FINE.

The Police Magistrate in passing sentence also commended Conger for his honesty, but said that he had pleaded guilty of violating the obligations laid upon him by the law he considered that the persons who had been so eager in assisting him to break the law might probably show the same anxiety in assisting him to pay his fine. Mr. Herrington doubted this, and pleaded again for leniency. He characterized the visiting contingent as "a herd of thirty wolves from Belleville."

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$40 and costs. He said that the fact of the liquor being served in Mr. Whitney's room did not evade the restrictions of the law.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS CUREY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895.
(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Grappled With Large Questions.

"In the last 30 years we have grappled with great problems and we have accomplished, or rather we have achieved, success in regard to every one of them. You cannot put your hand upon any great enterprise to which the Liberal party addressed itself, or upon any great measure it undertook to dispose of, and I am proud to say that it had the courage to grapple with great measures, without finding that each and all of these have resulted in advantage to the country and credit to the party." (Applause.)—Premier Ross in Toronto.

STOOD BY THEIR POLICY.

Because It Had a Continuity of Strength and Constitutional Vigor.

"I have given you the record of the Conservative party during 32 years. I have briefly reviewed their eight campaigns, every one of which was a failure. The policy on which they went to the country changed eight different times. Our policy has had a continuity of strength and constitutional vigor which has endured from 1871 down to the present time. We have abandoned nothing because we found it useless; we have not repealed any legislation of our own because it has not been effective. Every policy we have set up along the great, long, tedious, and shall I say, strenuous journey stands to-day erect as when planted by the hands of the leaders of the great Liberal party, and should Providence spare us and permit us to retain power I hope we shall still be able to guide the future Liberals of this country by monuments equally useful, equally attractive, equally valuable in the development of the great Province. (Prolonged applause.) Our cry is 'progressive Ontario.'"—Premier Ross in Toronto.

New Sources of Revenue Under Liberal Administration.

The Liberal Government of Ontario has evidenced its progressive administration in many ways, especially in discovering new sources of revenue with which to meet the ever increasing needs of a growing Province. These, it may be added, have been inaugurated and developed in the face of more or less strenuous opposition of the Whitney party in the

At the Head of the Procession All the Time and Still Leading.

One of the Toronto papers, Mr. Ross went on, printed regularly a cartoon of a war horse that had been 32 years in the saddle. Well, suppose he has. He is as good a war horse now as when the saddle was first put on him. (Laughter.) It is a horse that has never lost a Derby race yet. It has always been a winner. (Applause and laughter.) Now and again in a side steeplechase or hurdle race or something of that kind it may sometimes have had a tumble, but in the great races of the season the war horse has always won, and it is going to win this time. (Loud applause and cries of "You bet.") But the other horse has been in the saddle 32 years also. The Opposition horse has been on the race course for 32 years and has never won a race yet. (Laughter.) I do not know that he is likely to for some time. He has had many jockeys. (Renewed laughter.) There was Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron for two years and he lost. Sir William Ralph Meredith, an estimable man, ran him for twenty years and gave up the job to take one on the Bench, which he adorns. Then Mr. Marter ran him for a year and a half. There was too much prohibition in that horse, or something—(laughter)—and he was retired. He did not retire; he was retired, and for the last seven years my esteemed friend Mr. Whitney has been running that horse without any better success. He came within two or three points of winning last time, but it was so near and yet so far—(applause and laughter)—and he has now called to his assistance in the grooming of that horse a list of men such as Mr. Gamey. (Cries of "Oh," and groans.) In fact, he has a lot of grooms, and the other day he called a conference to see if there was any chance for this 32-year-old animal to win, and they came to the conclusion that the horse might win. They have always been saying that. They have lost money on that every time. (Long continued laughter and applause.)—Premier Ross at Napanee.

Look At the Two Pictures.

"I have now shown by way of preface what we have done, and only very partially. Now, let us look at the attitude of our opponents. It is well to look upon this picture and then on that. We are entering now on our ninth campaign as a Government, and our opponents are entering their ninth campaign, too. They have carried on the war against us almost as long as the war of the Spanish Succession and almost as useless a war. (Hear, hear.) Now, do you suppose that the people of Ontario are such idiots that if our opponents in this ninth campaign had something better to present to them than we had that they would not

able than ours, surely the people would have accepted it before now."—Premier Ross at Temple Banquet.

Ontario's Splendid Financial Record Under Liberal Rule.

Receipts—1867 to 31st December, 1903.....	\$123,031,976.53
Expenditures—1867 to 31st Dec., 1903.....	121,037,297.53
Cash on hand 31st December, 1903.....	1,994,679.00
Assets of the Province, 31st Dec., 1903.....	8,383,306.11
Liabilities of the Province, 31st December, 1903.....	5,834,141.99
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities.....	2,549,164.12
Cash in the bank on Dec. 12th, 1904 (the date of dissolution).....	2,739,200.00

Our Position in Education.

"Education is not perfect in this or in any other country, nor never will be perfect in accordance with the ideas of some people; but we know where we stand," said Premier Ross at the Toronto banquet. "We took the first position at the World's Fair, and we take the first position in the estimation of visitors from abroad who examine our schools. The products of our schools and universities take first positions with the products of other universities. (Applause.) You had an example here in Toronto the other day in the person of Dr. Osler, who has been transferred to first place among the positions of Great Britain. (Renewed applause.)"

Icebergs in the Arctic regions are neither so large nor so numerous as those seen in the Antarctic seas.

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis
Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEARMON MILES CO., Ltd., Agents, 288 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 305



Six Months Ago Pale, Peevish and Ailways Sick.

Mr. Wm. Frizzeil, Post Clerk, Napanee, says: "My little girl six months ago was not very strong, could not sleep, was feverish and peevish. The child's indigestion was something terrible. Mr. Douglas gave me a package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets; we used them; the result was truly marvelous. I saw and learned something then that I could not have believed, had I not seen it for myself. However, I must say that my little girl, now 18 months of age, is full of fun and frolic. She is hearty, eats well and sleeps well, and is the picture of health. I believe Hennequin's Tablets to be the greatest and surest babies' medicine I ever saw."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc.; stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. Price 25c. per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter. DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can. Wholesale Agents for Canada.

IN NO 2 SHOULD USE Rose tea

d by skilled tea tasters.

be called one of the fine arts. eral hundred cups of tea a day, detect the slightest difference, blindfolded, can tell where grown, not only the country, and often the very plantation ssional tea taster.

ty tea room, Mr. W. R. Miles, ion. He learned the business a tea taster by right of birth, as andfather were tea tasters. It he is recognized as one of the erica.

s do nothing but taste the teas, ding.

is the result.

OKS, St. John, N.B.

ORONTO, WINNIPEG.

SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR

All the Ships in the Harbor Set on Fire or Blown Up.

THE LETTER OF SURRENDER.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—General Nogi reports as follows:

"At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Jan. 1, the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shuishiyang, and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives, I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same, you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.

"I take this opportunity to convey to your Excellency assurances of my respect.

(Signed) "STOESSEL."
"Shortly after dawn to-day I will despatch our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply, addressed to Stoessel:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioners Major-Gen. Ijichi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some officers and civil officers. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2 at noon at Shuishiyang. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation, without waiting for ratification, and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties, and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Excellency assurances of my respect.

(Signed) "NOGI."

TO BE SENT HOME TO RUSSIA.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—The terms of the surrender of Port Arthur are as yet unknown, but it is not doubted that they will be liberal in accordance with the orders sent to Gen. Nogi by the Mikado. It is reported that after marching out of the fortress with the usual honors of war, Gen. Stoessel and all his officers will be immediately conveyed to Russia on parole. The rank and file will be eventually sent home on undertaking not to again take any part in the war. It is thought that Gen. Nogi may waive the custom of piling the surrendered arms after the troops march out, and allow all the soldiers to return to Russia armed in recognition of their gallant defence.

The text of Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur is as follows:

"The plenipotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations to-day at 4.30 o'clock. The Russian commissioners accepted on the whole the conditions stipulated by us, and consented to capitulate. The document has been prepared, and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese army will enter the city of Port Arthur to-morrow."

the garrison was killed by the explosion of the first charge. The remainder of the Russians made a stubborn resistance. Four heavy guns, seven rapid-firing guns, and two machine guns were captured, as well as thirty quick-firing guns, which were stored in the fort.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

A despatch from Tokio says: After months of fighting, sapping, and mining, the Japanese forces occupied Rihlung Mountain on Wednesday night.

A report from headquarters of the third Japanese army before Port Arthur says:

"On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the left centre column of our army, following some heavy explosions on the frontal parapet of Rihlung Mountain, charged and occupied the parapet under cover of fire from heavy guns and constructed defence works, despite the enemy's fierce fire.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when our occupation was practically assured, we charged and occupied the inner lines of heavy gun positions, subsequently dislodging a remnant of the enemy's force, stubbornly holding the gorge fort, which we occupied and captured the entire works."

JAP CASUALTIES 1,000.

A despatch from Headquarters of the Japanese Army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, says: Rihlung Fort was captured at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with a thousand Japanese casualties. Seven dynamite mines, exploded at 10 o'clock Wednesday, made breaches in the front wall, through which a large body of Japanese troops charged, under cover of a tremendous bombardment, and captured the first line of light guns. A bitter fight resulted in the capture of the fort. The garrison, numbering 500 men, escaped.

NEW NAVAL BASE.

A despatch from Tientsin says: Recent advices from Japan of a reliable character state that as the Japanese headquarters staff ascertained that the Baltic fleet was to make a base in the Pescadore Islands, the Japanese Government determined to forestall the Russians. The Japanese are already shipping heavy guns to the islands from the Kanonsay forts, and also large supplies of coal. An experienced officer has been despatched to take command.

MINIMIZING EFFECT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Office points out that the occupation of Rihlung Mountain, at the best, only makes the Japanese masters of the entire terrace beyond the principal forts of Keekwan, and still leaves the main line unbroken.

COSSACKS REPULSED.

A despatch from Tokio says: Despatches from Seoul state that Japanese scouts attacked fifty Cossacks on Sunday at Shungshuken, killing four and wounding four of them. There were no Japanese casualties.

Thirty Russian infantry proceeding to Monau on the same day were repulsed.

The Kokumin suggests that the disturbed conditions in Corea may necessitate soon Japanese military intervention, according to the pro-

unofficially stated that the Japanese sapping of the north-eastern forts at Port Arthur is going on steadily and successfully, preparatory to another attack at an early date. It is expected that this attack will be made concurrently from the east and west sides, the object being to try to divide the garrison.

It is reported that a Japanese mine was exploded on Tuesday, destroying the parapet of the Ehrlingshan Fort. An infantry attack followed, but the result is unknown. A Russian who was captured on Dec. 16 is quoted as saying that the Japanese fire destroyed five guns and disabled a thousand men at Etsehan.

CONSIDERING MEDIATION.

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is believed here that the latest rumor regarding the willingness of Emperor Nicholas to listen to mediation proposals rests upon a fresh enquiry of France as to what terms his Majesty is willing to accept in the case of mediation. Official circles in Berlin entertain the possibility that something in this direction has been going on since it has been known that France and Great Britain were anxious to terminate the war.

WAR BUDGET PASSED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The House of Peers on Wednesday unanimously passed the war budget as originally proposed, and the ordinary budget for 1905, as amended by the House of Representatives, and also approved the bills providing for additional taxation and other financial measures, as passed by the House of Representatives.

NO FIGHTING UNTIL SPRING.

A despatch from Huanshan says:—Everything continues quiet along the front of the hostile armies. There is little expectation of a decisive movement till spring, when it will be possible for both sides to throw in strong reinforcements to commence the campaign in earnest.

BEET GROWING.

According to Figures Results Have Been Satisfactory.

At a farmers' meeting held at Conestogo recently, brief addresses on the cultivation of sugar beets were delivered by Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, Agriculturist for the Ontario Sugar Company, Berlin, and Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Scarboro Township, York County.

Dr. Shuttleworth opened the meeting by brief references to the results of the present season in the growing and delivering of beets. In all, not less than 3,500 measured acres were grown for the Berlin factory by 1,647 farmers distributed over eighteen different counties, Waterloo County produced for the factory a magnificent crop of about 15,000 tons, while the outside acreage distributed over seventeen counties was grown adjacent to and shipped from about 133 stations, from points reaching out from Waterloo in all directions approximately one hundred miles.

"The campaign just closed has been successful," continued Dr. Shuttleworth; "something over seven million pounds of granulated sugar having been produced, all of which has been marketed as rapidly as manufactured. The factory, therefore, will close its campaign with empty sheds and empty warehouses."

Mr. Simpson Rennie then addressed the meeting. Mr. Rennie is without doubt one of the most experienced growers of roots in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Rennie dwelt particularly upon soil cultivation necessary for the best results in the growing of sugar beets and presented figures giving relative cost and profit in the cultivation of various farm crops. "The soil of Ontario I consider excellently adapted to the growing of sugar

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Wheat—Ontario continues dull; 97c to 97½c bid for red and white; spring, 92c to 92½c; goose, 86c to 87c. Manitoba farmer: No. 1 northern, \$1.06; No. 2 northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01½; No. 3 Northern, 95c to 96c, Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, \$4.20 to \$4.35; buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.20 for bakers'. Millfeed—\$14 to \$14.50 for bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18 for shorts, east and west. Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports.

Barley—45c for No. 3, 43c for extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—74c to 75c for No. 2. Corn—A little firmer; new Canadian yellow, 48c; mixed, 42c, f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 52c to 52½c, mixed 52c, on track Toronto.

Oats—33c to 33½c for No. 1 white east low freights; No. 2, 32½c, low wag freights, and 32c north and west.

Rolls Oats—\$4 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2, west and east.

Buckwheat—51c to 52c, east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Trade in this, as in all lines, continues quiet. The demand is only fair, but receipts are light. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints 22c to 23c

do tubs 19c 20c

Dairy tubs, good to choice 16c 17c

do medium 13c 15c

do inferior grades 10c 12c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 17c 18c

do large rolls 16c 17c

do medium 14c 15c

Cheese—Is quoted unchanged at 11c to 11½c per lb for large and 11½c to 11½c for twins in job lots here.

Eggs—The market has a firm tone. Fresh are quoted at 21c and limed at 20c.

Poultry—There is little doing at the moment. Prices all round are unchanged. Turkeys, 11c to 14c; ducks at 10c to 11c, geese at 9c to 10c, chickens at 5½c to 9c, and hens at 5c to 6c.

Potatoes—Are quoted unchanged. Ontario stock, 65c to 70c on track, and 75c to 80c out of store. Eastern, 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—There is a better demand for cattle hay and the market has a firmer tone at \$6.75 for No. 2 and mixed clover. No. 1 timothy is unchanged at \$7.50. All in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Continues firm in tone at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Dressed Hogs—The market is quoted unchanged at \$6.75 per cwt. for choice lightweights and \$6.25 for heavies.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—Grain—Oats, 40 to 40½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39 to 39½c; corn, new American yellow, 54 to 55c, guaranteed to arrive sound; 60c store for No. 3 mixed; buckwheat, 54½ to 55c. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.12½ to \$2.13 per bag, and \$4.50 to \$4.85 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18.

patrons from Seoul state that Japanese scouts attacked fifty Cosacks on Sunday at Shungshukien, killing four and wounding four of them. There were no Japanese casualties.

Thirty Russian infantry proceeding to Monau on the same day were repulsed.

The Kokumin suggests that the disturbed conditions in Corea may necessitate soon Japanese military intervention, according to the protocol agreed upon between Japan and Corea. Despatches from the island of Formosa state that the harbors have been mined and the fortifications of the ports strengthened. Shipping has been warned of the mines.

A PATHETIC CONFERENCE.

Thefoo, Jan. 2.—When Gen. Stoessel realized that owing to the practical exhaustion of his ammunition there was nothing between surrender and being shot down defencelessly he summoned a council of superior officers, in which Admiral Wiren represented the navy. Shells shrieked incessantly overhead and around when the worn out officers gathered in final conference in a dugout. A Russian here, who claims to have seen the meeting, says it was most pathetic.

More than one voice was choked with sobs as it assented to the inevitable. An agreement was soon reached. It was to be terms of honor or die fighting. Thereupon the remnant of the garrison was ordered to concentrate where all the available stores had been collected. Prepared to fight to the last unless Gen. Nogi proved generous. Admiral Wiren ordered measures to destroy his ships. Some of the forts were blown up, and all possible being done, a messenger with the offer to surrender was despatched to Gen. Nogi.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyers here are disarming. Three Japanese destroyers are outside watching, but trouble is unlikely.

MIKADO TO STOESSEL.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Marshal Yamagata, chief of the general staff, under orders from the Emperor, has despatched the following cablegram to Gen. Nogi:—

"When I respectfully informed his Majesty of Gen. Stoessel's proposal for capitulation, his Majesty was pleased to state that Gen. Stoessel had rendered commendable service to his country in the midst of difficulties, and it is his Majesty's wish that military honors be shown to him."

JOY IN TOKIO.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Tokio is wild with joy to-day. The news of the fall of Port Arthur circulated rapidly, and a holiday was also declared. The crowds are shouting over the news, newsboys are running through the streets selling extra editions of the newspapers, aerial bombs and day-light fireworks are being set off, and processions are being formed in the surging streets.

CAPTURED FIFTY GUNS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The headquarters of the army besieging Port Arthur telegraphs that on the night of Wednesday, after the occupation of Rihlung fort, a small body of Russians still offered resistance in the passage between the siege gun line and the gorge. At three o'clock in the morning they were dislodged entirely and the occupation of the fort became secure.

According to the statement of three prisoners the defenders of Fort Rihlung numbered about 500, besides some sailors. A majority of the defenders were killed.

The trophies captured with Fort Rihlung include four large calibre guns, seven small calibre guns, thirty-seven millimetre guns, two machine guns, and much property as yet unenumerated.

Rihlung fort, captured Wednesday, is the largest and strongest of the eastern fort. ridge. Tunnels for mines were cut through solid rock, and two tons of dynamite were used to blow up the walls. The spectacle was magnificent, and the work of the assaulters was splendid. Half

patrons from Seoul state that Japanese scouts attacked fifty Cosacks on Sunday at Shungshukien, killing four and wounding four of them. There were no Japanese casualties.

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BIG GUNS MOUNTED.

A despatch from Chefoo says: It is reported here that the Japanese in front of Port Arthur have mounted two 28-centimetre guns on 203-Metre Hill.

The persistent rumor which has been in circulation for the past two weeks that several torpedo-boat destroyers had escaped from Port Arthur and succeeded in reaching Vladivostok is denied by the officers of the British steamer Eilany, which arrived here from Vladivostok on Wednesday. These officers say that the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi are in good shape.

GARRISON IS CHEERFUL.

A despatch from Tokio says: Trustworthy advices from Port Arthur confirm the report that Gen. Kondrachenko has been killed and that Gen. Stoessel has been injured by falling from his horse. Gen. Smilnof is also reported wounded.

The advices further say that the stern of the battleship Sevastopol has sunk in shallow water. Her bow is damaged in two places and the steering room gear is also damaged.

The garrison is reported to be confident in the belief that relief will arrive before March 1. Despite its heavy losses Nov. 26, and subsequently, the garrison is said to be cheerful, and resolved to continue the struggle as long as a single soldier remains. The army claims to have sufficient provisions to last until February. The navy possesses about one month's stores. The price of food in the beleaguered fortress is high. Beef is a rouble and one-half per pound; horse meat six copecks per pound; dog meat twenty-five copecks per pound; turkeys 150 roubles apiece; eggs 160 roubles per hundred. But a few junk bearing supplies reached the garrison the past month.

It is expected that the capture of the heights of Pigeon Bay will further curtail the landing of supplies.

REPLACED WITH JAPS.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Shanghai says that China is discharging the German military instructors through the Yangtse region and substituting Japanese.

HAS A CRUISER SUNK?

A despatch from Tokio says: The Navy Department publishes a list of nine officers and sixty-five men who were killed while on special duty. The time, place, and circumstances are not explained, and it is presumed that another cruiser has been mined and sunk or damaged. An explanation is expected shortly.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: It is officially announced that a disease whose characteristics are similar to bubonic plague has appeared among the Kirghiz Cosacks in two settlements of the Ural territory, resulting in 19 deaths between Nov. 24 and Dec. 26. The localities have been declared to be infected with the plague.

TRY TO DIVIDE GARRISON.

A despatch from Tokio says:—It is

the meeting. Mr. Kenna is without doubt one of the most experienced growers of roots in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Rennie dwelt particularly upon soil cultivation necessary for the best results in the growing of sugar beets and presented figures giving relative cost and profit in the cultivation of various farm crops. "The soil of Ontario I consider excellently adapted to the growing of sugar beets. I am glad to see how the farmers in Waterloo County and elsewhere have taken hold of this new Agricultural Industry and I am confident there will be a great many more go into the growing of sugar beets when they know the amount of money there is in the crop when properly handled.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

The Results of This Work Are Apparent in Good Results.

It is gratifying to the Dairywomen's Associations and the Department of Agriculture to know that the work of Instruction carried on for the benefit of Dairy farmers, owners of creameries and factories, and makers, has been productive of such marked results. The quality of cheese throughout the season has been above the average, especially during the latter part of the past season, and the percentage of rejections from factories receiving instruction has been far smaller than from those not receiving instruction. The balance in favor of the farmer is about 7 to 1. The proportion of inferior samples of milk among those tested by instructors during the past summer was about 40 per cent. less than last year, and the number of samples tested was much larger than ever before. Another indication of the good work being done is that the proprietors of factories and creameries throughout the Province have during the past summer expended at least \$125,000 in improvements, fully \$40,000 more than the preceding year. The expenditure of such a large amount of money in a season of low prices shows that proprietors have faith in the future of the industry, and are willing to do what they can to insure the production of a first class article.

It is the intention of the Department to pursue the system of instruction more vigorously during the coming season, and with the co-operation of the farmers, the factorymen and instructors, we may rest assured that the high standard of cheese will not only be maintained, but that another step in advance will be made.

INDIAN CONGRESS.

Missions to Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia Announced.

A despatch from Bombay says:—The twentieth annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, representing almost every race and religion in India, including the Mohammedans, concluded its labors on Wednesday. A resolution was adopted by acclamation to send to England a delegation representing the various provinces for the purpose of submitting the claims of India to the British electors and politicians. Other resolutions denounced the missions to Tibet, Afghanistan, and Persia as threatening to entangle India in foreign disputes, condemning the continued increase in military expenditures, and protesting against the cost of Gen. Kitchener's reorganization scheme being charged to India.

BIG STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

Thousands of Men in Baku Oil Fields Quit Work.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Tens of thousands of men have struck throughout the Baku (Caucasia) oil fields.

8 mixed; buckwheat, 54¢ to 55¢. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.12½ to \$2.13 per bag, and \$4.50 to \$4.85 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$21. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½, according to quality; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.20 to \$7.25; heavy fat hogs, \$4.75 to \$5; mixed lots, \$5 to \$5.15; select, \$5.25 to \$5.35 off cars. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10½ to 10½c; colored, 10½ to 10½c; Quebec, 9½ to 10c. Butter—Finest grades, 21 to 21½c; ordinary finest, 20 to 20½c; medium grades, 18½ to 19½c; and Western dairy, 15½ to 16½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 23 to 24c; straight gathered, candied, 20 to 21c; No. 2, 15½ to 16c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 to \$1.09; May, \$1.12½ bid. Rye—No. 1, 77¢. Barley—No. 2, 53c; sample, 86 to 51c. Corn—Easier: No. 3, 43½c; May, 45½ to 45½c bid.

Buffalo, Jan. 3.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Nothing done. Corn—Quiet and easy: No. 3 yellow, 49½c; No. 3 corn, 49½c. Oats—Steady: No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley—Western, 45 to 55c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was again a little quiet.

Export Cattle—There is a demand for good export cattle, but few are coming forward. The market has a better tone, and choice cattle are worth as high as \$5 per cwt. This figure, however, is nominal in the absence of good stock. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50, good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—Trade was dull, the butchers being pretty well supplied with cattle. The run of cattle, too, was of the poor to medium variety, the highest price on the market being about \$4 per cwt. Higher quotations than this were nominal in the absence of stock of that class. Other quotations are unchanged. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots medium, at \$3 to \$3.50; common at \$1.75 to \$2.50, cows at \$3 to \$3.40, and bulls at \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade in these lines continues quiet. Few cattle were offering. Quotations are unchanged. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—There is a demand for good cows. Quotations are unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—Trade was quiet. Quotations are unchanged at 3c to 5½c per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep and lambs continue to show firmness, and are quoted higher. Culls have an easier tone. Export sheep are quoted at \$2.75 to \$4.50, culls at \$2 to \$3.50 and lambs at \$5.25 to \$6.

Hogs—The market is dull and quiet. Quotations are unchanged at \$4.75 per cwt. for selects and \$4.50 for lights and fats.

Prince Mirsky and other Russian officers threaten to resign because reforms are not granted.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Mr. A. W. Donly has been appointed commercial agent in Mexico by the Dominion Government.

Johannes Bell will be hanged at New Westminster on July 13 for the murder of Hannah Allen.

An expedition of Mounted Police has left Dawson for the purpose of trying to make their way through to the mouth of Mackenzie river. Kingston has a deficit of \$670.

City Hall employees of Hamilton presented City Clerk Beasley with a music box in celebration of his fifty years in that position.

A prominent grain dealer of Montreal stated yesterday that he would not be surprised to see wheat in Chicago sell up to \$1.50 before another crop.

Fred W. Blanche, alias A. Brown, Jr., formerly a bank clerk of Sargent, Man., is under arrest of embezzling \$22,000.

Representatives of the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association have signed a three-years' agreement governing wages and working rules.

Charles A. Young, western representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Commission, is in Winnipeg for the purpose of organizing a number of surveying parties to locate the line between Winnipeg and Lake Nepigon.

FOREIGN.

The negotiations in Berlin for a new Russian loan are reported to be progressing favorably.

American railways have levied a tax of \$2 per head on Canadians going to Europe via New York.

A dog owned by Wm. W. Walker saved five persons from burning to death in Ithaca, N. Y., by jumping upon the bed and awakening his master, who was nearly suffocated by smoke.

After a fierce battle with a monster eagle, that measured ten feet from tip to tip, C. D. Estell, of Ukeak, California, managed to kill it with a club, although he was gashed in many places and his shoulder muscles were nearly torn out by the bird's talons.

Israel Burt, a pioneer of Elmira, N.Y., died at his home at Ridgebury, aged 104. He was born near the place where he died and up to his 100th year had never ridden on a railroad.

Thomas O'Brien, notorious crook and inventor of the gold brick swindle, is dead in the French penal settlement at Cayenne, where he was serving a 25 year sentence for the murder of his partner, "Kid" Waddell. He was born in Chicago 53 years ago.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

No Meeting Will be Held Before January 31st.

After consulting with a number of Institute speakers as well as local officers in different parts of the Province, the Superintendent has decided not to hold any Institute meetings until January 31st.

It was the unanimous opinion of both delegates and officers (and a great many were consulted) that a political campaign would interfere very much with the attendance at and the success of Institute meetings. No announcements of meetings had been made for January, although all lists had been about completed. A rearrangement of the lists has been made, and the same submitted to the secretaries of the various ridings. The revised dates will be announced in plenty of time to allow local secretaries to do the necessary advertising before the date of the first meet-

ON THE FARM.

HOUSING ICE.

Now that winter is at hand northern farmers are considering the ice supply for next summer's use. It is well not to wait too long before securing the season's supply. A crop cut early is usually better than a late one, also escaping the risk of possible January thaws, which might greatly injure the chances. Snow should always be kept from the surface, as it acts as a mat to protect the ice from cold and will therefore prevent its freezing to a desirable thickness.

A sudden thaw while the ice is being formed is a great annoyance and if accompanied by rain, the pond will often suffer by being flooded from the surrounding hills. Sand and earth may be washed on the ice, making it dirty and of poor quality. Water standing on top of the pond will soon honeycomb and rot the ice. If only an inch or two of water is on the pond, and weather turns cold, it can be left to freeze and then be planned off. If deep, however, it can be usually handled by cutting holes through the ice in a number of places. The water being heavier than the ice, will sink, raising the latter.

The ice pond or stream is usually marked before being cut with an ice plow, where the business is conducted on a large scale. However, for a farmer who has use for no more than 25 to 50 tons ice per year, a special saw or even a crosscut wood saw will answer the purpose. Endeavor to cut the blocks of ice uniform in size and perfectly rectangular. In this way no objectionable cracks or crevices will be made when the ice is packed in the house. The cakes of ice are readily drawn into the house by the use of a rope and pulley. In case there are any irregularities in the fitting of adjacent blocks, hew off the ends and make the union close, as this is one of the essentials of having ice keep well into the summer.

House the ice during freezing weather if possible, as the cakes will then enter the house dry and hard. When the ice is heavy, of best quality, and stored during freezing weather in a well constructed ice house, it can be kept for two or three seasons, and then be taken out in good condition, and with little extra loss by breakage. It should have attention at all times, however, and be kept in perfect order. In handling the cakes in the icehouse, a skid or run placed at an incline is very convenient.

PACKING THE Cakes.

The methods of packing vary somewhat. A satisfactory method when the ice is thin is to place the two first courses on edge, and pack as closely together as practicable. The succeeding courses place flat, or in the same position they occupy on the water. Arrange the cakes one directly above the other, and leave a space of two inches on all four sides. In every five or six courses, joints are broken. The last four or five courses on top are placed each one to break joints and closely placed at edges.

The reasons for this arrangement are that the ice on the floor of the house wastes rapidly and by placing the cakes on edge, the minimum loss is obtained. The succeeding cakes, placed one above the other, and free on the edges, have only the top and bottom surfaces in contact, and minimum breakage and labor in loosing cakes is obtained. By breaking the joints every few courses the circulation of air currents which is so destructive to the ice, is shut off, and finally the top courses closed in a mass thoroughly prevent the top covering from sifting down into the body of the ice. Always have drainage at the bottom. The sawdust

a valuable food for all plant life. One of the best pieces of grass I ever saw was grown by a liberal application of liquid slush from a hole in a barnyard. It was drawn on to the grass ground in a half hoghead, on a drag and bailed out in pails on to the ground. If farmers would learn to better appreciate the value of manure and take careful measure to save it, the problem of successful farming would in a large measure be solved.

TIMELY RECIPES.

Fried Bread.—Slice stale bread in rather thick slices. Beat up two eggs with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one pint of milk, and lay the bread in until well soaked. Then fry in hot lard.

Hunters' Pudding.—One cup of suet chopped fine; one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoon each of cloves, mace, and allspice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cup of raisins, chopped fine; one-half cup of citron, chopped fine. Mix in order given. Steam three hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Sheet Cake.—One egg, one cup of sugar, two cups of butter or lard, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream sugar, butter, and egg, mixing in milk and flour alternately until used up; beat in the baking powder. Bake in shallow pan. When cold divide into two sheets by cutting through with a long, sharp knife, and fill with the following filling: Boil, constantly stirring until spongy, one cup of sugar, two cups of butter, yolks of two eggs, grated rinds and juice of two lemons. When cold spread on lower sheet, replace upper, and ice with the two whites beaten stiff, four tablespoonfuls of sugar added, flavored to taste. Place in oven a moment to harden.

Devil's Food Cake.—One cup of brown sugar, one cup of grated chocolate, one-half cup of sweet milk. Add a pinch of baking soda, bring slowly to a boil. When cool, pour into the following mixture: One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter (creamed with sugar), yolks of three eggs well beaten, two level cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted. Lastly, add the beaten white of one egg, saving whites of the other two for icing. Bake in slow oven.

Potato Dumplings.—Grate raw potatoes until you think you have enough; then put in a small handful of salt, one egg, two or three slices of bacon cut into little squares, and two slices of stale white bread cut into tiny squares. Put this into a frying pan; fry these two things brown. When done, put grease and all in with the rest and a little powdered sage to flavor it. Stir all together with flour for a good stiff dough. Sift a teaspoonful of baking powder with the flour. Roll into a ball and drop into boiling water. Boil one hour if you make them large. If you will drain the water from the potatoes after you have them grated, they don't take so much flour.

Pumpkin Pie (Large Quantity).—Four cupfuls of stewed pumpkin, two quarts of milk, eight eggs, two cupfuls of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls of mixed mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Beat the yolks of the eggs light and put the sugar with them. Press the pumpkin through a colander and stir the eggs and sugar into it. Add the milk, spice and the whipped whites of the eggs. Have very deep pie plates for pumpkin pies, and after you have floured the plates and lined them with the paste cut slashes here and there in this that it may not puff up too much. Stir the pumpkin custard well before you pour it in. Of course no top crust is used.

Breakfast Rolls.—Sift together a quart of flour and a teaspoonful of

TESTING DAIRY HERDS

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR CANADIAN DAIRYMEN.

What Co-operative Testing Has Done for the Danish Dairy Herds.

The little kingdom of Denmark occupies an almost unrivalled position as a producer of first-class bacon and butter, as Canadian exporters of these products fully realize. This pre-eminence has been brought about chiefly by the general diffusion of agricultural information and the hearty co-operation of the farmers along every line that will be to their mutual advantage. There are many directions in which Canadians might profitably imitate these energetic rivals of ours, not the least important being in the improvement of dairy herds. The aim of intelligent dairymen, in Canada as well as in Denmark, is to produce the largest amount of first-class milk, butter or cheese at the least cost. Let us see, then, what co-operative testing has done for the Danish dairy herds in the way of cheapening the cost of production.

The first of these co-operative testing associations was formed in 1896. Each society is composed of a limited number of farmers, about twelve or fifteen, who agree to have careful tests of their cows made at frequent intervals during the whole milking period by a competent man hired for the purpose. Fairly accurate records are thus obtained, not only of the yield of milk and butter fat, but of the amount, kind and cost of the feed consumed. The information thus secured has proved remarkably effective in inducing the Danes to adopt better methods of breeding, feeding and

CULLING DAIRY COWS.

In 1895, when the first testing association was formed, the value of the butter exported from Denmark was \$19,000,000. In 1901, when over three hundred of these associations were scattered over that country, the value of the butter exports amounted to \$29,000,000, an increase of over fifty per cent. in six years. It is generally agreed that the greater part of this enormous increase was due to the work of the testing associations in weeding out the poor cows. Not only was the average production of the milking cows largely increased, but so much additional skill in feeding was acquired that the cost of feed necessary to produce a pound of butter is now estimated to be less than two-thirds of what it was when the first co-operative association started operations in 1895.

Canadian dairymen who are looking for dividends on their investments should consider these figures. The reports of the testing societies showed that the cost of keeping these yearly records was from forty to sixty cents per cow, while the increased returns per cow, as a result of five years' testing, were from six to fifteen dollars per annum. Surely this is an eminently satisfactory rate of interest. The extraordinary increase in the number of these societies in Denmark shows how highly their work is appreciated. The tests made by the original associations were sufficient to convince the Danish farmers that they were not dairying on business principles—that they were allowing a lot of robber cows to eat up the profits by their good cows—and they were quick to adopt better and more profitable methods.

The hundreds of co-operative cheese factories and creameries doing business throughout Canada prove conclusively that we can work successfully along co-operative lines. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have

Announcements of meetings had been made for January, although all lists had been about completed. A rearrangement of the lists has been made, and the same submitted to the secretaries of the various ridings. The revised dates will be announced in plenty of time to allow local secretaries to do the necessary advertising before the date of the first meetings. The regular number of meetings for each riding will be held in all the older sections of the Province, but in the northern districts (St. Joseph's Island, East and West Manitoulin, Algoma Nipissing, Parry Sound and Muskoka) arrangements will be made to hold meetings in June or July or the fall months.

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED.

Mounted Police in Alberta Made a Good Haul.

A despatch from McLeod, N.W.T., says:—For months past settlers in southern Alberta have been harassed by horse thieves to such an extent that the North-West Mounted Police have stationed extra patrols along the boundary in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba a detachment of provincial mounted police has been formed for the sole purpose of guarding against these invasions.

Sergt. Piper has just rounded up a gang of horse thieves, consisting of seven Indians and three white men. This gang has been stealing horses and selling them to three Frenchmen at \$5 per head. These Frenchmen recently arrived from the United States, and settled in Pincher Creek, and disposed of the stolen horses in the United States and British Columbia. The whole 13 have been arrested, and with them was found a band of 50 horses, which has been stolen from Canadian farmers.

The men are being held to take their trial on one of the most serious charges that can be laid against them in the North-West.

HORSEFLESH DIET GROWS.

Year's Figures in Paris Show Astonishing Increase.

A despatch from Paris says:—M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, presided a few days ago at a banquet in which horseflesh formed the principal portion of the menu. The occasion marked the opening of new abattoirs for butchering horses at Vaugirard. Nearly every visitor in Paris is familiar with the small butcher shops, with a gilt horse's head over the door, indicating the kind of meat sold there. But the new statistics are surprising. They show that more than thirty-five thousand horses, mules and donkeys are consumed as food in Paris every year.

M. Decroux, a veterinary, who first advocated horseflesh as a diet, will be honored by a statue to be erected in the courtyard of the new abattoirs.

SUSPECTED FEMALE SPY

Nurse Employed by Imperial Family Deported.

A Berlin despatch says: The Lokal Anzeiger says that an English nurse employed by the Russian Imperial family, has been deported from Russia on suspicion of being a spy.

A proposition is on foot to construct a dam across the southern outlet of Lake Temiskaming, near the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to erect a plant for the generation of electric power.

The United States played Santa Claus to the world at large, according to reports secured from General Superintendent Joseph Elliot of the money order division of the New York postoffice. From December 24, 334,084 international orders for a total of \$4,667,628.90 were forwarded from New York.

bottom surfaces in contact, and minimum breakage and labor in loosing cakes is obtained. By breaking the joints every few courses the circulation of air currents which is so destructive to the ice, is shut off, and finally the top courses closed in a mass thoroughly prevent the top covering from sifting down into the body of the ice. Always have drainage at the bottom. The sawdust used for covering should be packed closely at the sides and on top. A layer of 4 to 6 inches of sawdust on top will be sufficient.

As the warmer days and spring rains set in, proper ventilation of the ice-house is important. All steam or vapor rising from the ice should be gotten rid of as soon as possible. The top dressing of the ice requires frequent inspection to keep it intact. Keeping the room as air tight as possible tends to preserve the ice. Whenever the house is opened, the warm air enters, and vapor will collect above the ice. This should be given an opportunity to escape by opening the ventilator doors in the loft floor.

SAVING THE FARM MANURE.

One of the first economic principles of successful farming is to save all available fertilizers. A large amount of valuable fertilizer is wasted each year by our farmers, through ignorance, neglect, or a willful disregard of economic principles, writes J. N. Cotton.

Horse manure, perhaps, is the worst manure we have to handle successfully. Rich in ammonia, it easily becomes worthless by fire fanging. To prevent this, is a farmer's duty to his farm and pocketbook.

Too many farmers throw the horse manure out in a heap and let it smoke and burn like a miniature volcano, destroying available fertilizing ingredients, and incidentally good dollars. There are many remedies to obviate this waste; perhaps the most common being to turn the hogs on to the manure.

While this is an excellent plan for the manure and the hogs, I have one that has many distinct advantages. My horse stable joins the cow barn and it is convenient for me to throw the horse manure in the gutter every night, behind the cows. The urine from the cows is thus absorbed by the horse manure and saved, and the cows are kept clean.

When possible, manure should be covered by sheds, or in cellars with concrete bottoms. All liquid manures contain more valuable properties than the solid, and should be carefully saved. Many farmers are careless about scrapping up and saving the barnyard droppings. This is a grave mistake. While not as valuable as the stored manure, these scrapings are far too valuable to waste. Their value can be enhanced by their being gathered frequently. This will keep the yard clean all the time.

Wood ashes are invaluable and should be carefully saved. Frequently they can be bought in nearby villages very cheap.

THE HOG WILL HELP.

The hog is a ready-made manure maker when given a chance. Dig up plenty of muck, dry it and keep it on hand to put in the pen. You will be astonished to see how many loads of manure a hog will make in this way in one season. Hen droppings are very valuable and strong in all fertilizing qualities and should be carefully saved. I clean the droppings in my henhouse into barrels and store until wanted.

The value of all manures is increased by handling frequently, thus reducing them to a fine condition. In this form they readily assimilate with the soil, and are absorbed more quickly by plants than when in a lumpy insoluble state. All the straw should be retained on the farm. Though not particularly rich in itself, it is an excellent absorbent, saving quantities of liquid manure which would otherwise be lost. Leaves make fine manure when used as a litter. They are a good absorbent, being rich in vegetable matter,

very deep pie plates for pumpkin pies, and after you have floured the plates and lined them with the paste cut slashes here and there in this that it may not puff up too much. Stir the pumpkin custard well before you pour it in. Of course no top crust is used.

Breakfast Rolls.—Sift together a quart of flour and a teaspoonful of salt, and rub into the flour a tablespoonful of butter. Dissolve a third of a yeast cake in warm water, and stir it into a cup of fresh blood-warm water. Add a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and pour all into the flour. Mix to a sponge and set to rise for six hours. Stir thoroughly and set for two hours longer, then add just enough flour to allow you to knead it, turn upon a floured board and knead for three minutes. Cut into rounds, butter these lightly and fold over upon themselves, making a half-circle. Set to rise for two hours and bake in a hot oven.

The Princess of Souffles.—Soak eighteen prunes over night and stew tender. Remove the stones and chop the prunes to a smooth pulp. Make a meringue of the whites of eight eggs and seven tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Beat the prune into this, turn into a greased pudding dish and bake for twenty minutes. Serve immediately with whipped cream.

Homemade French Mustard.—To four tablespoonfuls of English mustard add two teaspoonfuls of salt, the same quantity of sugar, a teaspoonful of white pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salad oil, a dozen drops of onion juice enough vinegar to make a smooth paste. Beat hard until smooth and free from lumps.

RUMORS OF REVOLT.

Anti-Government Organization is Perfecting Plans.

A Kieff despatch says: Sensational reports are current here and elsewhere to the effect that a central anti-Government organization, which has its headquarters in South Russia, and its agents in various large Russian centres, including those of Poland, Lithuania, and the Caucasus, has for some weeks past been perfecting plans for an organized armed rising simultaneously in the more rebellious areas of the Russian Empire.

As a preliminary, the loyalty of the troops in various garrison towns in the empire is being assiduously sapped by the distribution of all manner of revolutionary literature, representing autocracy as the curse of the country and its minions solely responsible for the present wholesale "slaughter" in Manchuria.

RULES FOR HOSPITALITY.

Do not overdo the matter of entertainment.

Make yourself at home, but not too much so.

In ministering to the guest do not forget the family.

Do not make unnecessary work for others, even servants.

Conform to the customs of the house, especially in regard to meals. Have a comfortable room in readiness, adapted to the needs and tastes of the guest.

When several guests are present, give a share of attention to all.

A NEW USE FOR CHALK.

A friend, who is her own maid-of-all-work, has found a way to make her tablecloth do service for a little longer time, even after numerous spots disfigure its snowy whiteness. She rubs a piece of chalk over the spots as they appear. This has a magical effect, and completely conceals them from view. If the spots are of grease, the chalk has a tendency to absorb it, instead of simply concealing it, so that when the cloth at last goes into the wash tub, it is often impossible to find the spot, the chalk having entirely effaced it.

Profitable methods. The hundreds of co-operative cheese factories and creameries doing business throughout Canada prove conclusively that we can work successfully along co-operative lines. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have proved of such marked benefit in Denmark could not much longer remain unheeded.

IN THIS COUNTRY.

In every dairy community there is at least one particularly intelligent and progressive man, who would have little trouble in inducing twenty or thirty of his neighbors to join him in an enterprise that has proved so profitable elsewhere.

It has been demonstrated by census returns and other official statistics, by the work of the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and by numerous private investigations of dairy herds that a large proportion of our cows kept at an actual loss. An educational campaign that will dairy farmers face to face with as they exist on their own farm urgently needed in this country. The problem of weeding out the that cannot be made to yield at a profit is by far the most important one that confronts our dairy men to-day. The possibilities in connection were well illustrated Prof. Grisdale at the recent W. Fair at Guelph. He told of a farmer who had increased the average production of his herd from in one year to \$45 the next, though the price of cheese remained the same. In the third year, the cheese considerably higher, the average of his herd came up to \$60, and in the year following to \$70. This was accomplished by more skill feeding, by weeding out unprofitable cows, and by buying from neighbors better producing cows, of whose value the owners were ignorant.

NEW NORTH-WEST COLONY

C. P. R. Sells 54,000 Acres United States Syndicate.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The Canadian Pacific Railway Land Company on Friday sold 54,000 acres of land in Calgary district, the Beisecker, Itopole and Sayer syndicate, of Minnesota. The land comprises a portion of that set aside year by the company because was too high for irrigation purposes.

Up to the first of this month the company had sold about 10,000 acres of this block to individuals the sales amounting to over \$250,000. This was the first syndicate buy lands in the Northwest, having bought 300,000 acres around Burn and Milestone for colonization purposes, which is to-day the most densely settled part of Alberta.

The syndicate proposes to do the same thing with this block of land and it is the first big step toward colonizing the land in the newly rigged block. They will put farmers on these lands who will cultivate winter wheat and other grains.

The plans of the big syndicate involves the settlement of hundred families adjacent to the Town of Calgary.

TO CLEANSE LACE.

Here is a recipe for cleansing delicate laces which an old lace-maker who has woven many a gossamer web for the great connoisseur lover of laces, Mme Modjeska, gave to her pupil and patron: Spread lace out on paper, cover with finely ground magnesia, place another piece over it, and put it away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all it needs is a skillful like shake to scatter powder, and its delicate threads as fresh and clean as when woven.

HIGHER AND LOWER FORCES

There Are Two Great Forces in Opposition to Every Man.

The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.—Matthew xxvi., 41.

Jesus said this when he found the disciples asleep in Gethsemane instead of wakeful and watchful. His judgment on them is his estimate of humanity. He measured both its strength and its weakness. He said, "There is that in man which strives upward and there is that which drives downward." Christ did not start his estimate of humanity with wholesale condemnation. His idea of conversion was not that you must first pulverize and then reconstruct the whole nature. His idea was to feel along the whole character until he found something the divine could touch or weaken, then he worked with that. So he dealt with Nathaniel, with the Roman Centurion, with Zachaeus, even with the thief on the cross. Study his dealings with these people and see how he touched on their possibilities or something good in them, and worked with that.

It was a gracious thing to say this: "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." It was so large in pity, so great in forgiveness. But it was more than that. It was a just thing to say. It gave credit to the good as well as admitting the evil. We get into the habit of forming our opinions and judgments entirely out of the worst conditions. The Christ fairness teaches to temper the worst with the best. Christ never preached that every one must first be crushed to a jelly before he can be reshaped, reformed, recreated. Study his dealings with people and you will find how he took the rough block of human nature and by the action of divinity upon it he brought out

THE "FORM DIVINE."

Jesus never condoned or smoothed over sin. No words as fiery as his against evil. But he did not lump everything indiscriminately, he analyzed every man. Among all the rubbish he always found something that was worth saving. "The spirit is willing," he said, "but the flesh is weak." A man cannot be as good as he wants to be, because his lower nature is too weak to keep pace along the track his spirit maps out. His lower nature needs to be strengthened into the temper of his higher spirit. That is widely different from imagining that the lower nature is to be destroyed ere the higher can prevail.

Do not, however, mistake Christ's meaning. He did not excuse the disciples for their unfaithfulness. He did not palliate their selfish sleep. It is a bad use we make of his word

when we make a proverb of it and use it as a sort of absolution for wrong doing. We say when conscience pierces or self-condemnation rises, "O, the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak," and we think that wipes out the wrong. Such a use of Christ's word is fatal to its saving intent. Its real use is to make us vividly conscious of the two great forces in opposition in every man, that we ourselves may bring these two forces into tremendous conflict. This is the true battle of life. A willing spirit, but weak flesh!

What death struggles have waged between these two! The higher your ideals of right rise the more intense that struggle is within you. Satisfied with a low level of life you do not feel the impulse that makes this struggle between the higher and lower forces in you, and that is an evidence that your whole spiritual nature is tuned to a low key. It is an evidence that you think meanly of yourself and that is a long step toward becoming mean. The man who thinks

NOBLY OF HIMSELF,

in whom self-respect rises to high tide, will feel most keenly this limitation of his lower nature and will make the most manful efforts to free himself from the captive entanglements of the flesh. A true man will ask "Is my spirit really willing? Is the Christ estimate a true measure of me? Do I in my spirit level up to the divine definition of possibility in me? Do I reach the dignity of human nature that Christ puts upon it?" Blessed is the soul to whom such a gospeling of questions comes.

Here is a great stage of salvation to reach: "I in my intrinsic self am greater, stronger, more dominant than my lower, meaner self. I aspire to greater things than my passions. I am capable of nobler conceptions than my lusts. I am fitted for better things than my selfishness." This is reaching out toward the divine, this is "coming to yourself" as Christ puts it in the parable of the prodigal son. Consciousness of your true self, that spiritual self, which Christ dignified by his recognition, consciousness of the high possibilities in you will slip at last into the consciousness of the need of God in you to bring the whole of yourself, both lower and higher, into the region of God, which is Christ manifest in the flesh. Any way that you can open upward and Godward the better willingness of your spirit is the way for you to welcome the incoming God, the Christ of the conversion of weakness into strength, the Saviour, who is the spirit of willingness, the determination for the right, the true, and the beautiful.

"The blood of beasts hath spent me, The lucid lymph hath purged the filthy stain."

Verse 32. "John bare record." When Christians bear record that this is the Son of God, others will follow Jesus. An eminent foreign jurist, who was an unbeliever, stepped into a prayer-meeting room to see a man on business. It was a testimony service, and as he waited a number of his neighbors testified concerning the reality of Christian experience. He reasoned: "If these people were my witnesses in the courtroom I should win the case. If their testimony is reliable in other matters, why not concerning spiritual things?" He rose and confessed

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

It is interesting to note that Lord Inchiquin is the only subject of the King who can use the Royal scarlet liveries for his domestics. The family are of Royal descent through the original race of Hibernian Sovereigns. The present peer is a tall, athletic-looking man of an artistic turn of mind, and an excellent amateur photographer, his landscapes being particularly noteworthy.

Lord Dunmore may be said to be the most intrepid traveller of whom the peerage boasts. He has roughed it as much as any man living, and is never so happy as when travelling. On one expedition he lived in the snow at an altitude of some 17,000 feet to 18,000 feet above the sea-level for nearly a fortnight, and on another occasion, whilst hunting in Asja Minor, brought down 1,600 head of game of all sorts and descriptions.

The Duke of Hamilton is one of several peers who have succeeded to titles against all human probabilities. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all second sons; his great-great-grandfather, curiously named Anne in honor of his godmother Queen Anne, was a third son; and the nearest ducal ancestor of the little-known naval lieutenant Alfred Douglas Hamilton, who was strangely destined to become the head of his house, was born as long ago as 1658—when Oliver Cromwell was still alive.

A notable incident of the annual review of the Emperor William's Guards was the splendid courtesy of the Kaiser to the young Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schworn, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. When the Eighth Regiment of Grenadiers was marching past, the Kaiser galloped from where he was posted and invited the Grand Duchess to ride by his side as he led the regiment past the Empress. On the review field he nominated her as joint chief with him of this famous regiment.

It is a traditional custom in the Marlborough family for each Duke to present a Blenheim spaniel to the Duchess when she enters Blenheim Palace for the first time as its mistress. The story from which this custom had its origin is that during the Battle of Blenheim a spaniel followed at the heels of the great Duke throughout the day, never leaving him until victory was assured, and the Duchess, the famous Sarah Churchill, in memory of the incident, forthwith adopted the spaniel as her favorite dog.

Mrs. Baden-Powell (mother of "B.-P."), who will celebrate her eightieth birthday shortly, is one of the few women who take a real interest in astronomy. By a happy idea she devotes certain rooms in her house in Prince's Gate to her own hobbies and those of her sons. For instance, in the drawing-room stands a telescope; in another room can be seen various trophies of her son, the distinguished General; while another room has been converted into a picture gallery, and on its walls hang paintings by her artist son.

Earl Grey is the first Harrovian to be Governor-General of Canada for a very long time. The present Duke of Argyll, the late Marquis of Dufferin the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Earl of Minto were all Etonians, whilst the Earl of Aberdeen was educated at St. Andrews. Like Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Minto are Trinity, Cambridge, men. Lord Aberdeen went to University College, Oxford, the Marquis of Lansdowne to Balliol, and the Marquis of Dufferin to Christ Church.

The Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, who has

Princess Fiaki's Birthday.

It was winter and very cold, and the panels of costly wood, carved with art and wealth of detail, had been carefully closed around the Prince, making the room in which he sat very small.

Many beautiful robes lined with warm wool and covered with priceless silk lay crossed in contrasting colors on the daimio's breast, and on one wide sleeve of the outermost garment was embroidered a star formed by five balls encircling a sixth. This was the crest of the illustrious Kauga family, which knows no equal throughout all Japan or among the islands of Shendai and Satsuma.

The Prince, in spite of his vassals, his lands and his money, felt nevertheless that he was very poor and miserable. And the reason was that for several days he had tried to think of something for the anniversary of his daughter's birthday and he could think of nothing.

It was unfortunately true that the Princess, who would on the morrow attain the dignity of sixteen, already possessed everything that it was possible for a young lady to possess, but this was no consolation to the daimio. What was the use of being a Prince, of having such wealth, if he could not offer her something new and pleasing?

Presently he arose. "I will go to her apartments. Perhaps, unconsciously, she will tell me what she would like," he said to himself.

He struck a bronze gong and immediately the carved panels rolled open, disclosing endless halls filled with samurais of noble birth, pages, guards and menials. The samurais who wore the two swords bowed deep while all the others prostrated themselves on the ground.

"I will visit my daughter," said the daimio.

Fiaki, or Ray of Sunshine, sat on a pile of cushions in the hall of her own particular palace. The folds of her magnificent robes were arranged symmetrically about her in many colors and shapes, but most abundant was the wonderful kimono of blue satin everywhere embroidered with spider webs in which were caught the many colored petals of summer flowers.

The young girl's face was white as snow, her crimson lips opened slightly to disclose two rows of pearly teeth, and the eyebrows, following the manner of Princesses, were closely shaven and replaced by two little black patches painted very high on the forehead.

As the Prince entered, Fiaki hid her face for an instant in the long sleeves of her robe, thus greeting her father with a tender and modest salute. The daimio smiled with pleasure at the grace and beauty of the child whom he adored. He overwhelmed her with caressing names, asking her if she was happy and if there was nothing she desired.

"Ah! illustrious Prince and father," cried Fiaki, clasping her hands sorrowfully, "how can I be happy while the earth suffers? How can I smile when the skies weep? Ah, the gods are cruel to have created the winter season! I feel like a poor little exiled plant, barely alive, and yet unable to die!"

"It is certain there is nothing she desires so much as springtime," thought the Prince to himself, once more back in his little room.

He scowled fiercely at the gray clouds outside. Suddenly he com-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JAN. 8.

Lesson II. The Witness of John the Baptist to Jesus. Golden Text, John 1:29.

Verse 19. "The witness of John." To Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus Jesus appeared and said, "I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister (servant) and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will (yet) appear unto thee" (Acts 26:16). Verse afterward standing

To Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus Jesus appeared and said, "I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister (servant) and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will (yet) appear unto thee" (Acts 26, 16). Years afterward, standing before King Agrippa, Paul relates the story of his call and subsequent conversion, and says, "Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great." And again, writing to Timothy at the very close of his glorious career, while a prisoner at Rome after having twice witnessed for his Master. Even before the bloody Emperor Nero he urges Timothy to follow his example in fearless testimony for Christ. To Israel, Jehovah, through the mouth of his prophet Isaiah, says "Ye are my witnesses," and in his Epistle to the Hebrews Paul writes of a great "cloud of witnesses" with which "we also are compassed about." Every disciple of Christ is to be a witness for him.

Verse 20. "I am not the Christ." The temptation to accept honors which really belong to another must necessarily come to every person sometime in life as the opportunity so to do came to John on this occasion. Every schoolboy who refuses to accept credit for work not his own; every employee who cheerfully recognizes the superiority of others in service, and every person holding a public office of trust and honor who conscientiously and cheerfully gives full credit to "the higher up," is imitating the example of John the Baptist, who refused to permit himself to be regarded either as "the Christ," or as Elijah, or as "that prophet."

Verse 29. "Behold the Lamb of God." Jesus is preeminently "the Lamb of God," not simply "a Lamb of God." He is the supreme, the sufficient atonement for the sin of the world. He did not simply suffer on account of the sin of the world, but for the ultimate and complete cure of that sin. But we may see in the suffering of the innocent among men partial illustrations of the atoning sufferings of Christ. At the heart of the war between Japan and Russia is sin—sin not of the soldiers who die on the battlefield, but the sin of the rulers, the sin of the nation. But the soldier dies and by his death helps to cure the national sin.

Verse 29. "Behold." The man that travels with his face northward has it gray and cold. Let him turn to the south, where the sun dwells, and his face will glow. "Looking unto Jesus" is the sovereign cure for sinners. The pilot of a Canadian revenue cutter was asked if he knew all the rocks along the coast where he sailed. He replied, "No, he is only necessary to know where there are no rocks." Whatever the difficulties, he that looks aright to Jesus is safe.

Verse 29. "Takes away the sin of the world." A Great German philosopher says with truth, "The true sense of tragedy is the deeper insight that it is not his own individual sin that the hero atones for, but original sin." Christ, who in his suffering took upon himself "the sin of the world," did in a universal way what everyone does in a limited way. All life has in it the element of atonement.

Verse 29. "Takes away the sin of the world." The conception of atonement for sin was expressed by Aeschylus, the Greek dramatist, who made the chorus say to Orestes, who was seeking purification from the crime of killing his mother:

"There is atonement. Touch but Loxias' altar.
And he from bloody stain shall wash thee clean."

And he made Orestes say after his cleansing:

a number of his neighbors testified concerning the reality of Christian experience. He reasoned: "If these people were my witnesses in the courtroom I should win the case. If their testimony is reliable in other matters, why not concerning spiritual things?" He rose and confessed his doubts and asked for help. He is now a class leader in that very church.

WHY HE FAILED.

He was an elder of a chapel in a little Glamorganshire town. He was also a tradesman, and he fell upon evil days. His creditors pressed him and he was forced to file his petition in bankruptcy.

His failure was the talk of the town. He felt his position acutely, and kept as much as possible within doors.

Then the brethren decided to hold a meeting, and the unworthy elder was summoned to attend. The pastor spoke first. He urged his people to be considerate and tender.

He was followed by a man who made an eloquent speech on honesty in trade, and concluded by moving that the elder be suspended from office for a period to give him time to purge himself of his heinousness. A seconder and supporter spoke to the same effect.

The brethren looked severe, their countenances were set with the sternness of a righteous wrath, a deep silence pervaded the room.

Slowly and humbly the elder arose. "I want," he murmured meekly, "to say a few things based on my ledger. The mover of the resolution owes me £16. I offered him three weeks ago to settle it for £12, to save myself from my present position. The seconder owes me £13. I told him I would accept £10 to prevent this exposure. The supporter of the resolution is indebted to me to the amount of £9."

A brief pause. "And now, with your permission"—turning to the pastor—"I will read out the sums the others present owe me."

He read them out, calmly and deliberately, but long ere he had finished the brethren had fled.

PERQUISITES OF PEERS.

Old Laws That Have to Do With Noblemen.

Peers of the realm in England cannot be bound over to keep the peace like ordinary citizens.

There is no end of the antiquated prerogatives of the peerage, some of which are ignored by the peers themselves.

For instance, no peer of the realm is obliged to stamp his letters if addressed to people within the limits of the vast British Empire. His frank, or signature, on the envelope is sufficient; though there are few peers who take advantage of this immunity, now that the postage of an ordinary letter has been reduced to a penny.

It is also a far more serious matter to speak ill of a peer than of a commoner, and people who venture to criticize in an unfriendly fashion the moral shortcomings of a lord run the risk of being punished for contempt of the House of Parliament—an offence termed in law "scandalum magnatum."

In the same way the ordinary citizen who becomes involved in a fictitious encounter with a peer exposes himself to terribly severe punishment for contempt of the Houses of Parliament.

These laws, which are still in force were placed on the statute book in the day when Parliament was fraught with much danger, and it was necessary to devise means of protecting, not only the liberties of both Houses of Parliament, but the members as well.

Earl of Minto are Trinity. Cambridge, men. Lord Aberdeen went to University College, Oxford, the Marquis of Lansdowne to Balliol, and the Marquis of Dufferin to Christ Church.

The Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, who has held that high office for more than fifteen years, recently entered on his eighteenth year with body and mind still wonderfully vigorous. Lord Halsbury's career has been remarkable, and the rapidity of his rise to eminence probably unique. When his father died he was a barrister of thirty-three with all his reputation still to make. Less than twenty years later he was earning \$75,000 a year as Solicitor-General, in 1885 he became Baron, and in 1898 Viscount Tiverton and first Earl of Halsbury.

Mme Amy Sherwin, the well-known singer, who has toured all over the world at one time or another, tells an amusing story of her experiences in Tokio. The concert she gave there was divided into two parts, the first made up of general songs and the second of operatic selections. The first part passed very quietly, the audience, which consisted of distinguished members of the Court and society, receiving each item with a chilling silence. However, Mme. Sherwin and her party comforted themselves with the thought that this was probably the aristocratic custom of Tokio, and did not allow it to disturb them. Their astonishment may be imagined, however, when at the close of the first half the Court Chamberlain sent round to know when the entertainment was to begin. It appeared that the audience had been waiting for the removal of a couple of screens placed at either side of the stage for the exit of the artists, and that the concert had been taken as a stop-gap.

JOBSHOW'S VARNISH.

"It's no use running to the painter's every time we want a little thing done, my dear," remarked Augustus Jobshaw, in an off-hand style, to his better half. "I'll get half a pint of varnish and give the front door a coat myself." And that night he arrived home with some "finest pale oak" in a golden syrup tin.

The plea of "a relative getting married" had procured Jobshaw the next day off, and after breakfast in the morning he set to work. At half-past twelve the door was finished, but the amateur decorator was far from satisfied. "There's either something radically wrong with the varnish, dear," he remarked, "or there's more art in putting it on than I thought."

"It's the varnish," instantly decided Mrs. J. "Depend upon it, Augustus. Brusher was cross because he didn't get the job, and sold you some bad stuff."

Mr. Brusher was instantly sent for. "There!" said Jobshaw, in a voice hoarse with disgust, as he waved his hand in the direction of the dull and sticky door, "that's the stuff I paid you at the rate of \$4 a gallon for."

"You're barkin' up the wrong tree, mister," rejoined Brusher, as he examined the tin. "This is like the tin what you had last night, but it ain't like the stuff. This here's molasses!"

"Molasses!" gasped Mrs. Jobshaw.

THRIFT IN NORWAY.

To encourage working people to establish homes of their own, Norway has founded a bank for working men. It lends money at 3½ and 4 per cent., and gives the borrower forty-two years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed \$800, and the area of land must not be more than five acres.

season? I feel like a poor little excited plant, barely alive, and yet unable to die!"

"It is certain there is nothing she desires so much as springtime," thought the Prince to himself, once more back in his little room.

He scowled fiercely at the gray clouds outside. Suddenly he commanded the presence of his chief Minister. Nai-da-tsin hastened to learn the wishes of his illustrious lord, but the Minister's heart sank at the sight of the Prince's sombre face.

"To-morrow is my daughter's birthday," he began, coldly. "I desire, do you understand, I desire that by daybreak to-morrow the trees and bushes of the park and the entire country surrounding the palace shall be covered with flowers, as in the first months of the springtime. You may go."

"Your will shall be obeyed in all things," murmured the Minister, bowing himself out backward.

Once outside he clutched his hands in the protecting sleeves of his garment.

"It is exile, it is death!" he thought, bitterly. "What can I have done that should disgrace me?"

He examined his conscience severely. "Nothing," he said at last. "The Prince really desires that the spring should come to his daughter. Well, I will not trouble about death. But is there no other way?"

A sudden inspiration came to him, and he ran swiftly to his own palace, noting, with terror, that the short winter day was nearly ended. Gathering his colleagues around him, he told them of the extraordinary demand of the Prince.

"There is only one thing to be done," he went on, noting the frightened faces about him. "Listen! We may yet be saved."

"Every one within three leagues around, men, women, girls and boys, nobles, merchants and peasants, must set instantly to work with silk, velvet, satin and paper and make scores of flowers. Let them cut up their clothes, their hangings, let them make use of their fans, cushions; everything they have."

"Then, before daybreak, all these flowers must be tied, fastened or glued to all the trees and bushes of the park and all the country near the palace; the finest and best near the Princess's palace and the poorest the furthest away. All the painters and artists must superintend the decorations."

"Take the army, take the hospitals, take the prisons. Every one must work, no one must stop to eat or drink to-night. Go, and remember that your very lives depend upon your success."

Without a word the Ministers fled immediately from the palace. In less than an hour there was not a palace nor a house in the city nor a single village in the country where the inhabitants were not making flowers, and if one had looked that night from the daimio's palace he would have seen thousands of lanterns bobbing about among the trees in every direction.

The next morning, as her women finished dressing her, Fiaki heard the sound of sweet singing and many instruments beneath her window.

"Ah! it is my birthday to-day," she said, with a shiver. "Why are the gods so cruel as to cause it to fall in the winter time?" Her women pulled aside the curtains from the window.

"What a beautiful day, mistress," they said.

Indeed, as if it were a courtier, the sky was clothed in richest blue, in which the sun like a golden jewel shone proudly.

Languidly the Princess walked out upon the balcony. But what a cry of joy and surprise broke from her lips! Flowers, flowers, in every direction and as far as she could see. The Princess rubbed her eyes. Was it a miracle?

"Father, father!" she cried as the

noble Prince entered her apartment, "truly you are a god."

The daimio, smiling with pleasure, proposed a ride through the park to see the magical springtime. The delighted Princess clapped her hands, and the brilliant procession of gayly clad courtiers headed by the Prince and his daughter started slowly down the winding avenue.

"What a delicious perfume scents the air!" cried the Princess.

Surprised, the daimio realized that the soft odors of the spring flowers did indeed fill the air. The secret was that every few rods a fire of sweetest incense burned in carefully hidden braziers.

Presently an especially beautiful pink plum tree caught the attention of the Princess.

"I wish a branch of that tree," she cried, happily. "It will be a memory of one of the most beautiful promenades of my life."

The daimio looked uneasily at the Minister.

"She will discover the cheat," he thought.

But Nai-da-tsin did not tremble nor grow pale.

"Grant me the honor to pluck it for you," he said.

He rode up to the tree and brought back a superb branch. The princess seized it, burying her face in the fresh, rosy flowers.

The daimio was more surprised than before. He did not guess that the Prime Minister had emptied all the greenhouses of all the palaces and had prepared many trees for just such an occasion.

"You are a wonderful man," the Prince cried to his Prime Minister when they returned to the palace. "You are absolutely a magician. But, tell me, what can I do next year to pass this marvellous fete?"

The Prime Minister smiled slowly. He pointed to a charming young man, son of the Prince of Satsuma, who was aiding the Princess Fiaki to alight from her coach.

"When another year has passed and the Princess receives another birthday as a gift from the gods, give her for a husband that charming Prince. She will love him more than she does the springtime."

The daimio handed the Minister a key of bronze, incrustated with gold. "This is the key to my treasures," he said. "Take it and make what use of it you will. You are more valuable to me than gold or precious stones."

THE ART OF SUCCESS.

Nothing More Than Getting Along With People.

"What a fine fellow Percy X. is!" remarked a business man one day to a lawyer friend.

"Yes," rejoined the lawyer, "he is. But he has been with the K's—namely a great corporation—for ten years now and he is getting only \$150 per month. He has a wife and three children, and, with their tastes I fancy they have all they can do to live comfortably. He ought to be earning more with his education and capacity."

"Why doesn't he rise faster?" "I'll tell you. He doesn't rise and he can't until he learns how to get along with people. He can't manage men at all. If he tries he gets himself disliked, and he keeps them in a constant state of irritation."

A similar conversation was recently overheard between two business men. Said one: "I hear that young Paul G., only four years out of college, has been placed at the head of the T. branch of the Y. Company. I didn't know he was so smart. What is his strong point?"

"He is a great fellow to get along with people," answered the other man. "No man would, of course, be put in a place of such responsibility without integrity, fair quickness and ability, and a good education. But there are scores of men who have all those qualities and yet they do not go forward, because they cannot exercise authority. If they re-

YOUNG FOLKS

TRANSMUTED SORROW.

There was no doubt about it; Martha had been crying. Her mother, father and brother exchanged surprised glances that Martha was too absorbed to notice. Her entire attention was centered upon the effort to keep back more tears.

After dinner it all came out—in the upper room to which Mrs. Dayton had followed her usually cheery daughter. A rehearsal of the school play had taken place that afternoon and Martha, dressing behind a screen in the corner of the drill hall, had overheard a quiet but startling remark that had changed all the world for her.

"What a pity Martha's so plain," one comrade had said to another. "Lucy Jalet would look twice as well in her part."

"Yes, but Lucy can't act," had been the quick answer, but this answer Martha scarcely noticed. She was stung through with a strange pain and sorrow. Never before had she thought much about her personal appearance; never before known that she was "plain." Character, behavior, kindness, good humor, these were the standards in the Dayton family. Personal appearance was seldom discussed.

Now, however, Martha faced her mother with keen inquiry, determined to know the whole truth.

"Mother," she questioned, when Mrs. Dayton had embraced some of the hurt and pain into the background, "am I really so plain?"

For answer Mrs. Dayton again kissed the round, rosy, honest-eyed face of her daughter. Then she spoke the simple truth.

"Dear," she said, gently, "I want you to hear me through before thinking any more about this matter. You really are plain, Martha, in that your features are very ordinary, your hair nothing remarkable and your face freckled. But, dearie, you are anything but unattractive, and I am sure you know that I would not deceive you. I have always tried to teach you to be spotlessly neat and dainty, and your expression and ways are pleasant. I don't believe nine out of every ten people you meet would notice your looks in the slightest. I am sure few of your friends would admit you really plain."

"Who are the people you admire most of all your acquaintances?" she continued, as Martha was silent. "I know. Your Aunt Alice and Mrs. Brewly, your Sunday school teacher. Well, dearie, both of those dear ladies are very plain, if anyone ever cared to consider such matters. But both are so sweet and lovely, so kind and gracious, that nobody ever does."

"I admire you more than anyone else in the world," sobbed Martha, wretched, but always in love with her mother.

Mrs. Dayton, rising, laughed softly.

"Well, I am very, very plain, darling," she answered; "so—I suppose the moral is quite plain, too."

But Martha would not be comforted. Nor could she bring herself to be sensible. For nearly a week she went about with the look of one confronting a hopeless sorrow, while family, friends, teachers, comrades, everybody but her mother wondered. Then Mrs. Dayton, finding her alone and brooding, suddenly held before her sad face a mirror.

"Now, indeed, you look plain," was her simple comment. Martha, flushing, looked obstinately away. Mrs. Dayton sat down beside her and drew her to her arms.

"I know how you feel, dearie," she

brought to her not only a charming success because of her spirited acting, but also a pleasantly unexpected confirmation of her mother's words. "What do you think, Martha!" cried Ann Johnson, catching hold of her as she slipped into her cloak to go home. "Something so funny—to me—has happened that I must tell you."

"My Aunt Jane, who doesn't know any of you girls, thought you looked so sweet and pretty in your costume, and she asked mother if you were always so good-looking as tonight."

"And mother—this is so funny because we've known you always—just looked at me in the queerest way you can think of."

"Is she good-looking always, Ann?" she asked me. "I really can't remember. I don't believe anyone ever sees or remembers anything about Martha Dayton's looks only that she's always pleasant and as neat as a new pin."

"Just think of that, Martha, when you've grown up on the same street with mother, and she's seen you times and times every day! Just fancy! She simply couldn't remember how you looked only that you were nice to see!"

Ann flitted off to spread the merry joke broadcast, and Martha, her eyes bright with unwonted moisture, was glad her friend had not waited for an answer. It was so pleasant, despite her fine resolutions never again to be troubled because of her lack of personal beauty to find that it really mattered not at all.

LAWS FROM OTHERLANDS

\$500 FOR OFFERING A FRIEND A CIGARETTE.

Norway's Sensible Law — married Men Have a Double Vote in Belgium.

The Bill which is before the British Parliament for the prevention of juvenile smoking cannot well be considered severe in its proposals by those who are familiar with similar legislation in other countries.

In Arkansas, for instance, so severely is smoking frowned upon by the law that the penalty for selling cigarettes even to an adult cannot be less than \$500, and may be as much as \$5,000; while similar fines hang over the head of a man who in an oblivious moment offers a cigarette to a friend. In Norway the sale of tobacco in any form to boys under sixteen is absolutely forbidden under heavy penalties; and the stranger who offers a cigarette to a boy, and the boy who accepts it, are equally liable to punishment.

In Heligoland no boy under the age of sixteen may enter a public-house for any purpose whatever; and in the City of Roanoke, in Virginia, woe to the boy or girl under that age who is seen in the streets alone after nine o'clock in the evening in summer-time and eight o'clock in winter; unless they have a written permission from their parents or are going in search of a doctor they will be arrested, and the parents must expect to pay

A HEAVY FINE.

Norway has recently passed a very sensible law—which might well be adopted by other countries—to the effect that any woman who wishes to wed must first present to the authorities a certificate showing that she is skilled in the arts of cooking, sewing, knitting, and embroidery; and until she can satisfy them that she is an adept in these domestic arts she may, metaphorically, "whistle" for a husband. No wonder the young men of Norway are jubilant.

Lucerne has upon its statute-book a law, by no means beloved of ladies, which forbids the wearing of hats more than eighteen inches in diameter, and of foreign feathers and

GREAT WARRIOR'S OMENS

ARE OFTEN TURNED TO THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE.

Superstitious Soldiers Encouraged by Jaunty Reception of Untoward Events.

Some great warriors have been gifted with ready wit which has enabled them to pass off as an auspicious sign what might be supposed to be an unlucky portent. Leoty-chides II. of Sparta was told by his augurs that his projected expedition would fail because a viper had got entangled in the handle of the city key. "Not so," he replied, "the key caught the viper."

Every schoolboy knows the story how William the Conqueror fell to the ground on landing at Pevensey and how this was turned to a lucky omen by William himself or by a squire crying out that he took "seisin" of the kingdom with both hands. Freemantle thinks that it is probably an adaptation of the story of Caesar's landing in Africa, when, having stumbled, he exclaimed, with admirable presence of mind. "Thus I take possession of thee, oh, Africa!"

When William was arming for the battle of Hastings his squire by accident handed him the back piece before the breastplate, an evil omen signifying flight, but the Duke turned the mishap to cheerful account.

"Yes, the last shall be first," said he; "that is, the Duke shall be King."

Others there have been who have met the evil omen half way by throwing up the sponge. On the morn of the battle of Shrewsbury Hotspur called for his favorite sword, and on being told that it had been left behind at the village where he spent the previous night he turned pale and said: "Then has my plough reached its last furrow." Before many hours the power of the Percies was shattered and their great captain was a corpse.

It is reported that an accident which befell a sacred icon in Russia, called the "Inversky mother goddess," while being carried in procession to give sanctity to a religious service connected with the war, has created a sinister impression throughout the empire. Many Russians believe in miracle working pictures; hence when a wind capsize the vehicle in which an icon is being carried and deposits the article in the mud it is not surprising to find that the accident should be regarded as a manifestation of displeasure.

UNHEEDED BY NAPOLEON.

Napoleon's invasion of Russia began with a curious personal mishap, followed by real gathering clouds. The Emperor arrived on June 23, 1812, at the Niemen, the frontier of Russia. As he appeared on the bank of the river at two o'clock in the morning his horse stumbled and threw him. A voice cried out: "This is a bad augury. If this occurred to a Roman general he would turn back."

It is not known whether it was the Emperor or one of his suite who spoke the words.

"The next day," says an eyewitness, "scarcely had the Emperor crossed the river when a dull noise agitated the air. The light afterwards became obscured, the wind rose, and the sinister rolling of thunder was heard; the heavens had a menacing aspect, and the bare, shelterless earth presented an appearance that filled us with sadness. Some of those who but a short time before were inspired with enthusiasm were now shaken with fear, as if they regarded these circumstances of evil omen. They believed that these fiery clouds which were gathered to gather over our heads were forbidding our entrance into Russia."

At any rate, those wise after the event declared that they had por-

"He is a great fellow to get along with people," answered the other man. "No man would, of course, be put in a place of such responsibility without integrity, fair quickness and ability, and a good education. But there are scores of men who have all those qualities and yet they do not go forward, because they cannot exercise authority. If they receive any they either make the men under them cross and restive by petty tyrannies, or else they are too good-natured and lose the respect of the men—they are imposed on by them and don't get good work out of them. It seems to be the rarest thing in the world to find young men who have dignity and keenness enough to maintain discipline, and yet can make their subordinates bear the yoke cheerfully and render good service."

A third young man was characterized by the president of a great railway thus: "I haven't had a chance to talk with him and find out how much he knows, but I have watched him several times as he manipulated a gang of men, and he has for weeks managed them wonderfully. We have rarely had a man in our employ who could get so much work out of a lot of men and at the same time could keep them so decently good-tempered."

TIGERS BESIEGE A VILLAGE.

Man Eaters Have Killed Several of the Inhabitants.

The police station at Katigora was a few days ago the scene of great excitement and horror when the corpses of unfortunate Nidan Patni, who met his lamentable death from the claws of a tiger, was carried there for inspection says the Weekly Indian Chronicle.

Four persons were killed during the course of a few weeks, besides a number of persons mauled; while carrying away of cattle is going on almost every day. The tigers that have caused so great a havoc here are now proved to be four in number, one tiger, one tigress and two big cubs, and our sympathetic Deputy Commissioner is said to have offered a reward of Rs. 40 for the destruction of each of them.

The ferocious brutes, having taken their abode by the side of the only important road leading from Katigora to the village Gangapur, have practically laid siege to the village, with the result that communication on foot has been stopped. Several attempts that had been made to afford relief to the unfortunate villagers were all unsuccessful.

A party of local shikaries mustering strong and equipped with fire-arms marched into the jungle at the head of our energetic Naib Tehsildar Maulvi Mahommed Israil to hunt the tigers, but with all their efforts they could not make the master stripes come out of their recess. The next day, however, another party, consisting of four European gentlemen, with a large number of coolies, surrounded the jungle and succeeded in arousing the tigers, which managed to escape through the line without giving the hunters an opportunity of discharging bullets.

They pursued the animals and made them swim across a beel. It is a matter of regret that the brave hunters failed to hit the animals while they were struggling in the water although a good number of shots were fired. The tigers got to the other side of the beel without encountering further opposition and fell upon the said Nidan Patni, who was grazing cattle near his house and killed him on the spot.

BOTH BOTHERED.

The neighbor leaned upon her garden-rake and called over the fence.

"I noticed a light in your house last night, Mr. Binley," she said. "Are your baby's teeth bothering him again?"

"Don't know how much they're bothering him," he answered, shortly; "but they're bothering the life out of me."

everybody but her mother wondered. Then Mrs. Dayton, finding her alone and brooding suddenly held before her sad face a mirror.

"Now, indeed, you look plain," was her simple comment. Martha, flushing, looked obstinately away. Mrs. Dayton sat down beside her and drew her to her arms.

"I know how you feel, dearie," she said; "I remember the time when I first learned that I was not pretty. And I love beauty just as you do, Martha. I have always longed to be physically lovely. But—my own dear mother helped me over the hard place, dearest, as I am trying to help you. She didn't preach to me or scold, but she made me promise to look in the mirror every time I felt particularly mournful or joyous, and the first gloomy reflection taught me a great deal."

The recollection of the gloomy face just shown her taught Martha a great deal, also. The silent struggle was arduous but soon over. Presently she laughed aloud.

"Well, Motherkins," she observed, in quite her natural manner, "I suppose I might as well make the best of a bad bargain. I must try to act so nicely that my ugliness will be forgiven, must I not?"

"The lack of actual beauty, not ugliness," returned Mrs. Dayton, "will seldom be noticed so long as you are naturally bright and cheerful. Your friend probably only noticed it when she did because the character you are to impersonate is supposed to demand great beauty. Most likely she had never dreamed of analyzing your personal appearance before."

Never a person of half-way measures was Martha. A fact once acknowledged, she usually met it with calm common sense. She even refrained, upon this occasion, from explaining her unusual behavior of the past week. She strove to be natural, almost casual, in her manner of freeing her mind.

"Wouldn't it be as well," she inquired, when the rehearsal group had once more gathered, "to offer my part to Lucy Jale? I know it so well I could coach her nicely in time for the great evening. And she'd look the part much better, she's so pretty and sweet."

"But she can't act!" rose the astonished chorus, "and you can."

"Besides," added shrewd, kindly Ann Johnson, always on the alert to detect and allay hurt feeling, "looks don't matter much in a case of this kind, excepting when you don't know anything about theatricals. Your height and bearing are all right, Martha, and the stage manager will see that your 'make-up' brings you out a beauty. The prettiest girls often look the plainest on the stage."

"It's brains, brains, brains we want now, Martha," prattled Alice Dunham, the school jester and darling, "and we believe you more than ordinarily supplied with them. Hence these—this opportunity to make your everlasting histrionic fame. You've got to take the part, Martha, that's all there is to it. For if you don't—you must!"

"Besides," this was the unanimous rehearsal group verdict, given as the merry laughter always following Alice's sallies died away, "Lucy knows she can't act, and she wouldn't try it for anything. She's often said so. And she's on the reception committee for the play evening, and too dear and sweet to be spared from it even if we have no play at all."

"You look simply fine in that costume, Martha," Ann Johnson exclaimed as the comforted girl made her transformed appearance. "Talk of not being pretty, goosie! I'd give anything to be as straight and tall as you are. And, honestly, I never see anything of you but your eyes and your smile!"

It was her last battle of this order, and the night of the school play

and until she can satisfy them that she is an adept in these domestic arts she may, metaphorically, "whistle" for a husband. No wonder the young men of Norway are jubilant.

Lucerne has upon its statute-book a law, by no means beloved of ladies, which forbids the wearing of hats more than eighteen inches in diameter, and of foreign feathers and artificial flowers; while even to wear ribbons of silk and gauze a license of forty pence a year must be taken out. Germany has an excellent method of her own for dealing with brutes who beat their wives. They are not, as here, sent to prison for a consecutive term, in which case the wife and family must lose their means of subsistence. In Germany they are arrested on Saturday, at the end of their week's work, and kept in durance until Monday, when they are set free to begin work again. And this week-end incarceration is continued until the sentence is completed, the man's earnings being handed over.

INTACT TO HIS WIFE.

In Belgium, if a man wants to pose as a full-blown voter, he must qualify for the privilege by taking to himself a wife. So long as he remains single he is only entitled to a single vote, but from the day he makes a trip to the altar his political value is doubled. In Madagascar you take your choice between being father of a family and paying a substantial tax. If, at the age of twenty-five, a man is unmarried or childless he must make up his mind to pay \$3.75 a year for his default; while every girl who remains single or without chick, after passing her twenty-fourth year, must pay an annual tax of \$1.12.

In Western Australia the minimum penalty for serving drink on a Sunday is \$250, and the keeper of an inn or hotel must not absent himself from his house for more than four weeks in the year without special permission from a stipendiary magistrate. In Austria any actor who wears a military or ecclesiastical costume on the stage is liable to a heavy fine, while in Germany such costumes are permitted on the stage, but woe to the wearer if they are not correct down to a button.

KAISER TAKES CREDIT.

But Other Men Are the Authors of His Productions.

"He has talents, undoubtedly, but they are creative only in giving work to others, the product passing for his own in the end. As Herren von Moltke and Philip Eulenberg are the real authors of his 'Song to Aegir,'" so Professor Knackfuss, in Cassel, composes his cartoons, though being credited only with their technical execution.

"The late Court Chaplain Frommel used to write the Imperial sermons delivered with so much eclat on the deck of the yacht Hohenzollern; officers of the military household prepare William's lectures, and the artist Karl Saltzmann paints his landscape and marine views."

This remarkable passage from a book lately published will cause a good deal of unkind gossip in the capital of the Kaiser.

Written by a lady-in-waiting, "The Private Lives of William II. and his Consort," professes to give the inner history of the German court up to the present day.

Their Majesties intensely dislike seeing servants about the palace. Here is a sidelight:—

Her Majesty being so fastidious about girls in her room (when the Kaiser is present) as William is about man-servants, she is now obliged to make her own fire in the grate on chilly mornings whenever her husband is at home. What a parody on royal state this—the Empress-Queen getting up in her "nightie," and in the cold and damp, to light her own fire! Verily, truth is stranger by far than fiction.

Some of those who but a short time before were inspired with enthusiasm were now shaken with fear, as if they regarded these circumstances of evil omen. They believed that these fiery clouds which were gathered together over our heads were forbidding our entrance into Russia."

At any rate, those wise after the event declared that they had portended the burning of Moscow, with its appalling consequences to the Grand Army.

Then, on the morn of Waterloo, the Emperor met with another mishap. As Gudin, his page, was helping him into the saddle, he lifted the imperial elbow too suddenly and Napoleon pitched over on the off side, nearly coming to the ground.

Much significance was attached of old to mere numbers, and potency was supposed to be inherent with each of them. In this respect there appears to have been an evil destiny influencing the last imperial ruler of France when he preferred to designate himself Napoleon III. instead of calling himself that which he really was, Napoleon II. The number three became his fatal number and indicated his destiny. He was engaged in three indiscreet wars, the Italian, the Mexican and the Prussian. Three times he was banished, three times he was made a prisoner and three times was he disarmed at the head of his military forces.

Nevertheless the "Man of Destiny" could do a graceful thing to avert an ill omen. Captain Jean Coeurpreux in a hall given at the Tuilleries just after the declaration of war against Prussia tripped and fell in the first dance. The air was charged with electricity, and what at any other time would have been regarded as a laughable mishap created consternation. But Napoleon held out his hand to help him up, saying as he did so:—"Monsieur le commandant, this is the second time I have seen you fall. The first time was by my side in the field of Magenta." Then, turning to the lady, he added, "Henceforth Captain Coeurpreux is commandant of my guides."

WONDERFUL PEAR TREE.

At Walderfield, Germany, formerly grew a wonderful pear tree. When things were prosperous it blossomed and bore fruit, and when they declined its leaves became blanch and no fruit was formed. In 1806, when Napoleon forced the feeble Francis II. to sacrifice his title of German Emperor and to content himself with that of Francis I. of Austria, this tree yielded neither leaves nor fruit.

In 1848, when German unity seemed to be a possibility, it blossomed once more, but only to languish again when the dream melted away. In 1870 it celebrated the achievements of the army by yielding a most abundant crop.

While the Russian army was encamped before Constantinople, after the signing of the treaty of San Stefano and before the assembling of the Berlin Congress, alarm was manifested by the soldiery at a remarkable instance of the phenomenon known as the fata morgana.

One day, in the direction of the Black Sea, there appeared in the sky the counterfeit of fortifications which an officer who knew the place pronounced to be those of Sevastopol. As this fortress was about three hundred and eighty miles distant, it was an extraordinary case of refraction. The soldiers were confirmed in their view that it was an unlucky portent, for soon afterward the British fleet entered the Dardanelles, and with its advent vanished the Muscovite dream of holding Constantinople by conquest.

"Is your husband up yet?" inquired the early-morning caller. "I should say he is!" replied the stern-looking woman. "I'd like to say a few words to him." "So would I; but he hasn't come home yet!"

20 to 30 per cent. off all Suits & Overcoats During January.

Here are a few cuts that we mention in a general way, just to show you what's doing here now. We always do as we advertise.

\$12 suits now \$9.00.
\$12 overcoats now \$9.
\$10 suits now \$7.50.
\$10 overcoats now \$7.50.
\$9 suits now \$6.75.
\$9 overcoats now \$6.75.
\$7.50 suits now \$5.00.

J. L. BOYES.

The reliable clothing house.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain
purchased at the
Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

A. S. Kimmerly will sell Five Roses Flour \$2.80 per 100, Nonesuch Flour \$2.50 per 100. Cream of the wheat \$2.60; Bran \$16.75 per ton, 85c per 100; 50 lb sack fine salt 40c, Windsor salt \$1.30 per bbl; Buckwheat Flour. \$2.25 per 100; Fresh Corn meal \$1.50 per 100; 10 lbs. Rolled oats 25c; 10 lbs. sulphur 25c; Shorts \$1.00 per 100; Gluten meal \$1.20 per 200 Clover and Timothy Seed wanted.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held in the council chamber next Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Mr. John McCullough has sold his schooner, the Laura D. He has purchased half interest in the schooner Katie Eccles, in which he will sail next year. Both schooners are wintering in Napanee harbor.

The County clerk will, in pursuance of the provisions of the statute, on Monday, next, 9 inst., at 1 p.m., at the County Council Chambers, publicly declare the candidates elected for each Division.

The old cry that the Provincial ballot is not a secret one is being used in Deseronto to intimidate the elector. A. A. Richardson advertises the fact that he will enter a criminal action against anyone using this argument, as he says it is not true and that the ballots are secret unless the sworn officers of the law violate their solemn oath in which case they are liable to a penalty of \$100.

Big Rubber Sale



We have several lines of Rubbers and Overshoes which must be cleared out before Stock Taking, and prices like these ought to make them go.

- 65c. { Ladies Jersey cloth storm rubbers, warm wool lining, regular price \$1.00.
- 25c. { For Ladies' first quality rubbers, regular price 60c. These are narrow toes but of good quality.
- 40c. { For Ladies storm rubbers, all sizes, made by Granby Rubber Co.
- 25c. { For child's warm lined rubbers sizes 5, 6 and 7 only.
- 35c. { For child's best quality Maple Leaf rubbers worth 50c.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

**New Seeded Raisins
New Valencia Raisins
New Sultana Raisins
New Cleaned Currants
Fresh Orange, Lemon
and Citron Peels.**

New Spices and Extracts, pure and good.

The best 25c Tea in town. Try us

FRANK H. PERRY.

Blackleg in Cattle.

The most reliable Vaccine for Blackleg with Injector for using, at The Medical Hall.

FRED L. HOOPER.

When wanting your old cutter or carriage to be made like new take it to H. B. McCabe at Webster & Boyes' old stand.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

Hogs Wanted.

I will ship hogs again on Monday January 9th. and will pay highest prices for select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

Public Library Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Public Library will be held at the Library at 8 p.m., on January 9th, for the purpose of electing a board of management.

Cheese Meeting.

A meeting of the Patrons of Empey Cheese Factory will be held at the factory on Thursday next, January 12th, 1905. General business will be transacted.

THOS. EMPEY, Prop.
P. E. R. MILLER, Secy-Treas.

Wedding Bells.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. C. Pollard, Bridge street, on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, when Miss Caroline Jaynes, only daughter of Mr. James Jaynes, was united in marriage to Mr. Angus C. Cameron, of Oshawa, in the presence of a few friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. R. Reel, of Napanee, precisely at 3 p.m. The bride wore a gown of white tulle and carried a bouquet of white flowers.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.
J. N. OSBORNE Prop.
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

SAILORS' TROUSERS.

The Reason They Are Baggy and Wide From the Knees Down.

A sailor's trousers often give rise to a great deal of ridicule by reason of their bagginess and wideness from the knees down. No one troubles to think that they may have been made in that way for some special purpose or other. Jack tars naturally have so much to do with water that it is almost to be wondered that for working purposes they are not supplied with knee breeches, in which they would be able to paddle about without danger of damaging the leg portion of their nether garments. As this innovation has not taken place, the trousers are made very baggy so that they can be easily turned up well out of the water when work in the water has to be done. Were they provided with trousers of the same width all the way down the leg they would find it difficult to turn them up far enough without at the same time impeding their actions owing to the compression that would be caused.—London Standard.

No Words Wasted.

Nora was a treasure of a servant, whose habit of speech was often indirect, but was frequently picturesque and unexpectedly expressive. One evening "the master" was sitting in the library when the doorbell rang. Nora answered it, and on her return through the hall "the master" inquired who it was.

"It was a young man, sor," replied Nora.

"Well, what did he want?" was the question.

"Oh, he was just lookin' for the wrong number, sor."

A Russian Scare In Australia.

"Russian scares" were at one time common in Sydney and Melbourne. Once, when Australia was not yet con-

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Sulphur for Cattle.

Get your Pure Sublimed Sulphur (not ground Brimstone), at The Medical Hall.
FRED L. HOOPER.

Election of Officers.

Tuesday evening, the regular meeting of the Fire Brigade, the following officers were elected for the year 1905.

Geo. Vanaalstine, Capt.
Thos. Wales, 1st. Lieut.
O. Eyvel, Secty.
W. Shaver, Treas.
W. Exley, 1st. Branchman.
F. Lee, 2nd. Branchman.
C. Byrnes, 3rd. Branchman.
C. Vanaalstine, Hose Captain.

The town council will be asked to appoint C. W. Conway, Chief Engineer, and C. Woodcock, Assistant Chief Engineer.

Letter of Condolence to Mrs. Wm. L. Babcock.

We, the members of Odessa lodge, No. 287, A.O.U.W., wish to express our deep sense of sorrow at the seemingly untimely and sudden death of our esteemed brother, William L. Babcock. Words seem inadequate to express our feelings of so great a loss. Our deceased brother has always manifested a deep interest in the well being of our lodge and doing any work necessary to its upbuilding and the lodge wishes to express our deep sorrow and sympathy for his widow and only daughter as well as the loss this lodge sustains and the relatives friends and associates of our esteemed brother sustain a loss and friend that can never be replaced.

Such a noble life and consistent citizen is missed in every phase of life in this vicinity but we all realize that our loss is his gain as our faith leads us to believe that he is in the realms of bliss to forever praise the God of Heaven.

Signed on behalf of the Lodge.

T. W. CLARK, M. W.
W. H. DOUGHERTY, Foreman.
R. BENNETT, Recorder.

MISSIONARY'S SUDDEN END.

Rev. Davidson Macdonald, M. D., while reading a paper, dropped dead Tuesday morning at his residence 339 Manning avenue.

Deceased was head of the Canadian Methodist Missions in Japan and accompanied by his wife returned to Canada last summer on furlough to attend the sessions of the General Board of Missions. He had taken up temporary residence in Toronto recently, expecting to return to Japan during the winter.

Dr. MacDonald's health had been impaired for some time, and his death resulted from heart failure, hastened by malaria and an attack of grip.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald entered the Methodist ministry in 1859, and was ordained in 1864. He studied divinity at Victoria College, Cobourg, and later graduated in medicine. In 1873 he went to Japan to establish the Canadian Methodist Mission and since then practically all his time had been spent there. He was in later years President of the Japan Conference and official representative to the General Conference and General Board of Missions at various times. He attended the Mission Board meeting at Lindsay last September and had intended returning to Japan at an early date. Not only as a preacher and an executive officer was he known to the Japanese but as a skilled physician, whose services were recognized by both Japanese and foreigners. He was an associate physician attached to the British Embassy.

The remains were taken to Wellington, near Trenton, Thursday morning where the funeral will take place, the body being placed in the vault. The widow was formerly Miss Annie Clark, daughter of the late Wm. H. Clark, a former post-master at Camden East. Mrs. MacDonald is a cousin of our townsman Mr. H. Warner.

The Carbo Magnetic Razors never require grinding, will shave for years without honing, Carbo Magnetic Scissors hold their edge for years. Every pair warranted.

BOYLE & SON,

to intimidate the elector. A. A. Richardson advertises the fact that he will enter a criminal action against anyone using this argument, as he says it is not true and that the ballots are secret unless the sworn officers of the law violate their solemn oath in which case they are liable to a penalty of five years in the penitentiary.

Samuel Davy, an aged resident of Davy's Island, near Deseronto, died on Tuesday. For a number of years he resided in South Napanee, and was well known by the residents here. During his younger days he achieved considerable success as a house-mover. A widow and a grown family are left. The funeral took place Thursday to Gretna church, thence to the Western Cemetery vault.

Mrs. Robert Gibson, Morven, died Sunday of heart trouble, aged sixty-four years and ten months. A family of three sons and three daughters survive. They are Maggie (Mrs. Shortt) Ottawa; Martha (Mrs. Williams), Wilton; Annie (Mrs. D. Valleur); Robert, cheese maker; James, of British Columbia; Thomas, at home. The deceased was a kind and loving mother, a good neighbor, who was ever ready to help the needy and suffering. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon.

E. Loyst sells cheaper than the cheapest. Royal Household flour \$2.80. Hunt's West Diamond flour, guarantee on every bag, \$2.50. Manitoba bran \$16.50 per ton shorts, \$19.75 per ton, Ontario bran \$17.50 shorts \$21.00 per ton. Barrell salt \$1.30, 10½ lbs rolled oats 25c, 10½ lbs sulphur 25c

Before Deciding

on your Xmas presents be sure and inspect F. Chinneck's stock of

Watches, Clocks, Silver-ware, Fine China and Jewellery.

We pride ourselves on our good quality and judicious buying.

Always pleased to show our goods.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Regina Precision Watches.

F. Chinneck,
The Store of Quality.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES
IN
OVERCOATS

AND

PEA COATS

for two weeks beginning

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

At Lazier's

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Grange Block,

Smith's Old Jewellery Stand.

street, on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, when Miss Caroline Jaynes, only daughter of Mr. James Jaynes, was united in marriage to Mr. Angus C. Cameron, of Oshawa, in the presence of a few friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. R. Real, of Napanee, precisely at 3 p.m. The bride wore a dress of navy blue broadcloth and white silk blouse, with hat to match. After congratulations the company sat down to a dainty tea. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron left on the 4.29 train for Toronto and Western points. On their return from their wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Cameron will reside in Oshawa.

Lectures.

The course of Local University Lectures arranged to be held under the auspices of the Collegiate Institute, will take place in the Town Hall on the following dates.

Jan. 20th—Prof. D. R. Keys, Toronto University, "Alfred, King of the Anglo Saxons."

Feb. 10th—Prof. J. Marshall, Queen's University, "Julius Caesar."

Mar. 3—Prof. W. S. Milner, Toronto University, "The English Public Service."

Mar. 24—Prof. G. M. Wron, Toronto University, "Japan before the Transformation."

Apr. 14—Prof. Knight, Queen's University, "Shifts for a Living."

If electric light is available some of the lectures will be illustrated.

CHEER UP.

Let's greet the New Year gladly,

And not with face of woe;

Though things are going badly,

They might be worse you know.

Tho' if debts we have an an armful,

We're not in jail so far,

And tho' this weather's harmful,

Why, sure, all weathers are.

What though your coal bin's sickly?

And though you need a shave?

Cheer up and do it quickly,

You've so far dodged your grave.

So, while there's always trouble,

And always grief and woe,

Still don't go seeing double,

Things might be worse, you know.

The Shakespeare Club will meet at the residence of Mr. W. S. Harrington, on Saturday evening, January 7th. The subject for this season's study will be Henry VIII.

At the home of the bride's parents, Odessa, on Wednesday evening, December 28th, Henry Edgerton Day, M. D. C. M., Odessa, graduate of good old Queen's and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Day, University avenue, Kingston, and Miss Mary E. Timmerman, lately of arts class '04, Queens daughter of Mrs. and C. W. Timmerman, were married. Shortly afterwards o'clock Miss Timmerman entered the parlor, escorted by her father, wherein a goodly number of uncles and aunts of both parties had assembled taking her position with those immediately interested; meanwhile Mrs. Robert Cairns, presiding at the organ playing a pretty wedding march. Rev. G. W. McColl, Methodist minister officiated. The bride looked sweet in cream cashmere costume, with white roses, and her bridesmaid, Miss Mabel Day, also attired in cream cashmere, carrying a bouquet of red roses was charming, while little four-year-old Harold Cairns calmly assisted the bridesmaid. Ernest Day assisted the groom.

Interest in the event was not confined altogether to those within, for scores of young ladies and gentlemen, friends of the bride and groom, braved the storm without and witnessed the ceremony through unblinded windows unconsciously paying a highly esteemed tribute of affection to the directly interested parties, which was much appreciated.

After a few minutes spent in congratulations, pleasant conversation and viewing the many beautiful tokens of esteem—many of which were spontaneous—the wedding party was conveyed, by livery, to the Dominion hotel, where Caterer Sidney J. Sproule had spread a royal and bounteous supper, and his guests spent a pleasant hour and a half banqueting.

The brightest and best of wishes and compliments of the season from the community rest with the young couple, who will continue to reside in Odessa.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Pritchard

Wrong number, sor."

A Russian Scare In Australia.

"Russian scares" were at one time common in Sydney and Melbourne. Once, when Australia was not yet connected with the old world by telegraph, a mail steamer from London beat the record in smart passage, and to signalize the event she fired off all her guns as she advanced up the harbor of Melbourne. But the Melbourne authorities misconstrued this demonstration and, feeling sure that the Russians were really coming at last, promptly mobilized all their military and naval resources before they discovered their mistake.

The public schools opened Tuesday.

Watchnight service was held in the Salvation Army Barracks Saturday evening.

The annual bachelor's ball held in the town hall, Thursday evening of last week, was a most pleasant event. Visitors were present from Kingston, Belleville, Yarker, and other surrounding towns. The Gannaque orchestra furnished the music.

The Fire Brigade are making arrangements for their annual oyster supper. Besides a good feed of oysters an excellent programme will be provided. The date will be about the end of the month.

The conservative papers are very wrathful because the Napanee Magistrate did not accept the plea of not guilty and so cover up the breaking of the liquor law by Mr. Whitney's friends. The thing is most noticeable because Mr. Whitney is calling for a strict enforcement of the law.—Kingston Whig.

Buy your shingles at cut rates this winter, quality best in town at

GREY LION STORES.

Herbageum

The Best for Stock

50c. at

Wallace's Drug Store.



CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these masterpieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimming shows plainly the excellence of our

CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

The Carbo Magnetic Razors never require grinding, will shave for years without honing, Carbo Magnetic Scissors hold their edge for years. Every pair warranted.

BOYLE & SON,

ODDSSA.

One dead, another within five minutes of the fatal mark, the result of escaping gas from the parlor stove, in the cosy cottage home of Mrs. Daniel Rose, Ferguson ave., was the startling discovery on Monday morning, January 2nd. Mrs. Rose, having spent New Year's night with relatives, returned about ten o'clock Monday morning, but being unable to gain admittance summoned assistance. A ladder being placed to an upper window, entrance was effected. In this room, in the bed, lay in calm repose the body of Elizabeth Clow, a lady, aged seventy, widow of the late George Clow and well and favorably known throughout the country. Death had claimed her and the strong fumes of coal gas revealed the agency.

In the adjoining bedroom, in bed, was twelve-year-old Lawrence Sheas, an adopted home boy whom Mrs. Rose had mothered from his early infancy and who is known as Ray Rose. He still showed some life signs, but very feebly, and a few minutes more would have passed him through the portal of death. He was carried to the outer air where Dr. Day, after strenuous battle of two and a half hours, with willing assistants, for the time being, conquered and at this writing the chances are in favor of the little patient living.

The lad's career, though short in years, has been one of accidents. He suffered a broken leg, but recovered; next his head got in the pathway of a heavy cane, intended for another and many stitches were required to keep his head on straight. After this he investigated the make-up of a dynamite cap, with this result, minus two fingers and the cap. The latest—the gas is the toughest problem he has yet struck and it is to be hoped the little fellow's life will be spared. No other occupants were in the dwelling and the cause of the fatality being so apparent, it is scarcely probable an inquest will be deemed necessary.

On Monday of this week the villagers were shocked to hear that an old resident, Mrs. Geo. Clow, had smothered to death by gas escaping from a stove during the night. She had been living with Mrs. Daniel Rose for some time. Mrs. Rose had gone away to spend New Year's, leaving the old lady and her boy Ray Rose. When Mrs. Rose came home Monday she found the old lady dead and the boy nearly so. By the untiring efforts of Dr. H. E. Day the boy is doing nicely and will be around in a few days.

On Tuesday of this week as Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Snider were leaving the village to visit Mr. Geo. Lucas their horse became frightened and ran away. As it ran by the woolen mill the cutter struck the railing on the bridge smashing the rig and injuring Mr. Snider so that he died about three o'clock the next day.

The concert given in the Methodist church on Friday evening of last week was a great success. Proceeds \$97.00.

At the election on Monday last for reeve B. G. Hamm was elected by 63 majority over J. F. Baker.

School reopened on Tuesday of this week with two teachers, the staff having been reduced one this year.

If your hens are not laying eggs now use Columbian & Carnefac poultry foods. They will start them laying.

GREY LION STORES, sole agents.

LAPUMN'S WEST.

We are getting genuine winter weather this week, thermometer registering 10 below zero.

Jas. Huff and Thos. Clyde, had bees this week drawing pressed hay.

New Year visitors were, J. W. Brown, of Chicago and Wm. Graves, of Kingston, at Levi Brown's; Ralph Ham, Napanee, and Schuyler Rikley, Limerick, N. Y. at Sperry Rikley's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson, Adolphus-ford were renewing acquaintances here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brown spent Sunday at C. D. Bush's near Camden East.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Clyde were in Kingston a couple of days this week.

Carson Davy was the lucky man to be elected for Trustee here, recently.

Wm. Lapum and A. Reid are in the lumber business this winter.

A few from here took in the ball, near Camden East on Tuesday night.

NAPANE.

MADILL BROS.

NAPANE.

Combination Sale now Going on at Madill's (WHITE GOODS AND DRESS GOODS.)

Our display of White Goods is now at your disposal. Come as our guests and inspect our beautiful stock of Fine Muslin Undergarments, Laces and Embroideries, Etc., Etc., below will be found a note of a few of the many inducements we offer during this sale.

SEE WINDOWS.

CORSET COVERS.

Ladies' fine Cambric and Linen Corset Covers, different styles, trimmed with Embroidery and Lace, with or without the skirt, all sizes.

Sale Price,—25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. each.

Ladies' fine Lawn Corset Covers, full fronts with Valenciennes Lace Yokes, finished with Beading and Ribbon. Armholes and neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace. All sizes.

Sale Price,—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 each.

LADIES' DRAWERS.

Ladies' long Cloth and Cambric Drawers with plain and Embroidery Frills, hemstitched and embroidery, nice fine quality.

Sales Price,—25c, 35c, 40c 50c, and 75c. a pair.

Ladies' extra fine Lawn Drawers with Umbrella and Handkerchief Frills, the frills furnished with yoke insertion, Valenciennes Lace and Rosettes of Ribbon.

Sale Price,—\$1.00, & 1.25 a pair.

FINE NIGHT GOWNS.

Ladies' fine Cambric and Lawn Gowns trimmed with hemstitched tucks insertion and tucked yokes, sleeves finished with embroidery frills. Several styles and sizes, 50c. to 60c.

Sale Price,—50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25 each.

Ladies' fine Cambric and Lawn Gowns with All-over Embroidery and Valenciennes and Embroidery Yokes, Neck and sleeves trimmed with beading and valenciennes and embroidery, many styles all sizes.

Sale Price,—\$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50 and 2.75 each.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

We make a special showing of our New Embroideries. All prices from \$1.00 a yard, to the wide flouncings for Corset Covers at 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, and 75c a yard.

New Laces and Beadings in Valenciennes and Torchons from 1c. to 25c a yard.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, all new designs and overlocked stitched edges. Sale price \$1.50 a pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, culbert edges, beautiful designs. Sale price \$1.25 a pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 to 60 inches wide and 3½ yards long, plain and scroll patterns. Sale price 75c and \$1.00 a pair.

WHITE SKIRTS.

Ladies' Long Cloth and Cambric Skirts, with 7, 10, and 12 inch frills and flounces trimmed with bands of insertion and lace, nicely and neatly made. All sizes.

Sale Price,—75c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 each.

Ladies' extra fine Cambric and Lawn Skirts, with dust frills, deep flounces, trimmed with tucks and insertion, and smaller frills of lace and embroidery. All sizes.

Sale Price,—\$3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00 each.

EMBROIDERED WHITE GOODS.

Embroidered Setts of Pillow Shams and Stand Covers, fancy designs in applique, etc., made on fine lawn, edges finished and hemstitched.

Sale Price,—\$2.00, 2.25, 3.00, 3.25 a Sett.

Sideboard Scarfs of Lawn and Linen, Fancy embroidered and applique designs.

Sale Price,—40c, 50c, and 75c, each.

Five O'clock Cloths, Swiss and Teneriffe, with Net and Drawn Work and Hemstitched Borders.

Sale Price,—72c, \$1.00, 1.25, to 3.50 each.

Stock Taking Clearance in the Dress Goods Department.

Busy at Stock Taking we find some lines of Goods that must go, so we positively refuse to enter them on the inventory sheets. Commencing SATURDAY JANUARY

CAN'T
YOU
RECOGNIZE
YOUR
CHANCE?

\$16

A
BARGAIN
IN
BLACK SERGE
OR
VENETIAN
SUITS

Merchant
Tailor.
JAS. WALTERS,
Napane.

CAMDEN EAST.

The annual Xmas Tree under the auspices of the Sunday School of St. Luke's church, Camden East, was a great success all round and well sustained its reputation made in former years. There were good recitations by Rubs Hamilton, Eva Hanna and Jessie Huff, Adam Hamilton, Dick Quinn and Willie Quinn. A good Duet by Kathleen and Inez Price. Comic songs by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Morden. Two good carols were well rendered by the choir and Sunday school, as also the "swinging chorus" and "Rule Britannia," which brought down the house. The two plays, "Poor Pillicoddy" and "Sarah's young Man," were given in a manner that reflected the greatest credit for the performers, the Misses Edna and Lena Robinson, May and Helen Hamilton, Myrtle Galbraith and Messrs. Roy and Everton Smith, A. T. Love and Acton Robinson. The Fan Drill was performed in first class style, the Japanese costumes looking very picturesque, and the fans bright and pretty. The following ladies took part in the drill: The Misses Helen Hamilton, Myrtle, Edna and Olive Galbraith, Edna and Lena Robinson, Jean Riley and Mabel Switzer. At the close of the splendid programme Mr. Geo. E. Hinch presented Miss Sproule and Miss Lyla Hinch with a purse of money in appreciation of their work for the church in getting up the Xmas tree. The order during the evening was good and all left the hall promptly at twelve o'clock voting the entertainment of 1904 a complete success. A pair of handsome driving gauntlets were presented to the Rector, who with the church wardens, Messrs. R. Smith and Charles Riley, thank all who assisted in making the evening pass so pleasantly.

Tea and Coffee.

If you have not tested our strictly high grade Tea and Coffee we will ask you to do so, we contend that they have no rival in the market. Our 25c tea is noted for its drawing quality.

THE COXALL CO.

Saws, axes, cant hooks and handles cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.

NEWBURGH

Nominations for the board of education were received in Finkle's Hall on Monday. There were three members to be elected. These were elected by acclamation: G. A. Aylsworth, C. H. Finkle and G. F. Hill. C. H. Finkle's works started a nine hour day yesterday. This is due to the fact that there is no water in the river.

Our numerous Christmas visitors have left for their various destinations after many happy reunions with friends in the village.

Dr. Beeman and family took Christmas dinner at John Hinch's, Centreville.

Rev. Mr. Allen, Enterprise, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

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Archibute Love, Bishop's College, read the lesson at the service in St. John's church Sunday evening.

At the regular meeting of Court Newburgh, No. 417, I. O. F., on Tuesday evening, the following officers for 1905 were elected: Chief Ranger, W. D. M. Shorey; vice-chief ranger, F. C. Shortts; orator, Rev. J. Gandier; recording-secretary, W. W. Adams; financial secretary and treasurer, C. Wellbanks; S. W. Samuel Kellar J. W., Charles D. Shortts; S. B. James Boyce; J. B., Joseph Scott; Court Physician, Dr. M. J. Beeman. C. D. H. C. R. D. A. Nesbitt. The installation of officers will take place at the next regular meeting Jan. 10th, 1905, and each member is urgently requested to attend.

Stanley Chant, Webbwood, Ont., purchased the Pharmacy last week. Stanley is an old Newburgh boy, and has many warm friends who will be pleased to know he is coming back to the village.

Miss Geneva Burdette left on Saturday for St. Louis to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Mr. Pomeroy.

J. B. Halght returned to Cannifton, on Saturday, after a visit with his daughter, Mrs. P. D. Shorey.

The public library is quartered over Ryan's new store. Barring the fact that it is not on the first floor, the new rooms are a great improvement over the old ones. We hope that our citizens will support this excellent institution by a liberal patronage.

Newburgh's contingent of teachers left Tuesday for their respective schools.

Albert Rook, Galt, was renewing old acquaintances in town Tuesday.

Miss Mabee, of Picton, is visiting at C. Wellbanks.

H. E. Moore, spent a few days in the village last week, with Howard Nesbitt, en route to Queen's University, after spending the holidays at his home in Pickering. His many friends were pleased to see him.

A number of young people spent Saturday evening at D. A. Nesbitt's. They took possession of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and while the natives were wrapped in slumber rang out an adieu to the departing year and greeted 1905 with loud peeling of the bells.

D. A. Nesbitt, B.A. was in Napanee on Wednesday, attending a meeting of the county board of examiners. All our Newburgh Modelites were successful, as well as those teachers from here writing for renewals.

Elgin McWilliams, Camden East, spent Sunday at J. J. Shorey's.

Rev. J. F. Mears preached anniversary sermons in Centreville Methodist church on Sunday.

Those taking part in St. John's church concert a few weeks ago, have been invited to give the concert at Bath on the 6th inst. We understand they have accepted the invitation.

The Hornerites have rented the vacant store owned by John Moore, on Main street, and will hold service there in future.

Miss Edna Hinch, Centreville, was in town on Monday, en route to Lansdowne, where she has been engaged as principal of the public school.

Mr. Huyck still continues in a very low condition.

Herbert ball left on Monday for his home near Kingston, having completed his contract in C. H. Finkle's carriage works.

Joseph Ramsay, of Neilson-Robinson Co., Napanee, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Robert Hope arrived home last week, after spending the last two months with her daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Swayne, Oxford Mills, Ont.

T. B. Wallace is selling the highest quality of everything in the drug line. 2 oz Bland's iron tonic price 25c, 3 cakes oatmeal soap 10c, Baby's own soap 25c box Mennen's Talcum powder 25c, a 20c and and 25c quality tooth brush for 15c, 3 packages Diamond, Turkish, Standard or Rexall dyes for 25c, genuine Wells and Richardson's butter color 15c, 6 lbs chemically pure sulphur 25c, 12 lbs grocer's sulphur and everything advertised in the Express, fresh and good at the Red Cross Drug store.

Goods Department.

Busy at Stock Taking we find some lines of Goods that must go, so we positively refuse to enter them on the inventory sheets. Commencing **SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th, at 9 a.m.**, we will make 3 tables comprising of Zebelines, Knopp Cloths, and Fancy Tweed Suitings. These goods are all new and fashionable.

Table No. 1—375 yards of Nice Tweeds etc., regular prices 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25 a yard. Sale Price.....

35c. a Yard.

Table No. 2—530 yards of Nice Zebelines etc., regular price \$1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 a yard. Sale price

50c. a Yard.

Table No. 3—439 yards of Nice Tweeds.....

75c. a Yard.

ALL LADIES' COATS clearing at **HALF PRICE.** Nearly all sizes in Stock. These garments are all well made, neat and stylish.



FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY.



NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

ONLY - ONE - DAY - LEFT

IN WHICH TO GET

Japanese China at Cost.

The rush this week has taken a large quantity, but some of our

Best Bargains are yet to be had

Sale closes Saturday night at Japanese Store.

About **EEBRUARY 15th** we will begin a

Great Clearing Sale of Wallpaper

AT OUR NEW PREMISES.

A. E. PAUL.